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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

'Toot-Toot' Candidate Comes; Smalltown Yips; 'Toot-Toot' He's Gone and It Relaxes

The Wagon Factory Toots Its Whistle, School Band Blares Welcome

It Marks an Epoch

'My Friends,' the President Says, and They'll Remember His Smile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"SMALLTOWN," Corn Belt, Oct. 16 (With Campaign Special)—The crowd has been gathering all morning.

This is "Smalltown," or "Anytown," or just plain "Averagetown." It lies smack in the center of the corn belt, and the corn belt, of course, is flat as a pancake, with a soil that is at once amazingly fertile and politically doubtful. So naturally the crowd has been gathering early.

The news first burst upon "Smalltown" a week ago. The "Smalltown Palladium," that paragon of corn belt newspapers whose subscription is $1.50 a year in cash or $2 in what-have-you, announced it in the biggest type of Editor Firkins' font. The news was—we will keep you in suspense no longer—that the candidate was coming, coming to "Smalltown," coming for five minutes, at 11:52 this very morning, for a visit that might well shake the nation.

Prepares for Big Time

And so "Smalltown" prepares for a typical festivity, as characteristic of the racy, good-natured American scene as apple-pie, or Old-home week. Folks have been gathering since daybreak. Farmers in the "hills" which ruffle this flat land with no more obtrusiveness than the bedspread folds of a good housekeeper, have been up early, packing lunch, watering stock, washing childrens' ears.

It's a holiday at the schools. With one blinding flash the true inwardness of an election has burst simultaneously on 1000 school children. So far as is known, none has objected.

The big dairy is closed; the grain elevator, too, and the wagon factory, which put Smalltown on the map. Ol' Man Turner, who runs the factory belongs to the other political party, but at a crisis like this civic pride conquers personal feelings, he has even assigned Mal Qwen to pull the whistle when the train comes through.

Town Throbs With Pride

Last night's rain, unfortunately, ran all the colors in the red, white and blue bunting—but what of it? The candidate won't know. The full 15 police under Sheriff Tupper are on hand, with the boys from the north, east and central fire squads. State troopers swarmed in at the last minute, and "Smalltown" with a throb of pride realizes it is at the center of national affairs.

Main street merchants have pasted "Welcome" in windows and there is one even on the rival political headquarters. Round the old Gothic depot, built in the second Grant administration, the crowd waits impatiently. The westbound freight rumbles through with grinning brakeman.

"Big doings for 'Smalltown!' " says one.

"Wisht I could be round," says another.

Toot-Toot—There She Comes

The Central High School band, with yellow and white shakos over overalls and gingham dresses, and wearing circus hats and cockades is getting last minute directions.

Was that a train whistle—?

Half a mile, straight down the tracks, is the railway bridge.

Yes sir, there she comes! Sure enough, and you can see the two puffs of white before you hear the two faint warning toots. She gets bigger every second, belching black smoke.

"Hoorah!" goes the crowd.

"Boom, tootle-te-toot!" pounds the band.

"O-O-O-O-O-O-o-o-o-o!" goes the whistle of the "Smalltown" wagon factory as Mal gives the rope a yank, while down in the valley the shriller whistle of the sawmill lets go, where Kirk Mullet, principal hero of the day, has agreed, for a consideration, to miss the whole show.

Steam Hisses, Band Plays

The locomotive pounds up its steel perspective, spurning the rails, bellowing with power, snorting steam and smoke—most magnificent sight of the machine age. It is a fit carriage for a demigod, even for a candidate.

The brakes are grinding now as car by car goes past, till the platform of the last one jerks to halt, plump in front of the band. Mike Cassidy, up there in the cab ahead, can plant that brass-railed rear

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"Here He Comes"

Landon to Invade California Next For 'Surprise' Talk

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH LANDON PARTY IN TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16—With the simple announcement today that "Governor Landon will speak at Los Angeles on Oct. 20, the third spectacular decision of the Republican candidate's 1936 campaign was revealed. And it has been on such impulsive, somewhat daring moves, that Governor Landon's greatest triumphs of the campaign have been built. The first two spectacular and successful moves, of course, were his telegram to the Cleveland convention and his sudden trip to Maine.

The trip to California is built upon three elements:

First, it is necessary for Governor Landon to do something striking to keep in the headlines, to testify to the virility of his campaign, between now and his final swing eastward. The campaign cannot have too many forthright, bold moves.

Second, Dr. Francis E. Townsend's advice to his followers in California to vote for Governor Landon, given a week ago, has appreciably increased Republican chances for victory in the Golden State.

Third, the attempt to carry

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Relief Gathers New Weight As Election Issue

Roosevelt Sticks to Work Plan—Anything Else, He Says, Is a Dole

Warns Auto Men

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN IN OHIO, Oct. 16—Relief has suddenly emerged as a clear-cut election issue in this campaign, with the rival positions of the two candidates specifically defined.

Following the Landon trail across Michigan and Ohio today and yesterday President Roosvelt has replied to the Republican candidate's speech on relief in Cleveland. Governor Landon concisely declared:

"I am opposed to the use of relief labor, at relief wages, for the construction of Federal public works."

President Roosevelt has taken the opposite position. This is the latest question on which those voters who are groping through conflicting campaign propaganda are now able to find the divergent attitudes of the two men clearly defined.

President Deprecates Dole

At Flint, Mich., yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt restated his position. He favors work relief rather than cash relief, which he calls a "dole," and continues,

"Temporary charity without work results in a breakdown of self-respect.

"We could have gone into the relief problem by spending, let us say, a dollar for a dole. That dollar for a dole would have kept unemployed men just alive—just in a state of suspended animation. Or we could think beyond our noses and spend say a dollar and a half on work instead of a dollar on a dole. That extra half dollar would maintain the normal relationships of the unemployed with their families and their groceries, their merchants and so on down the line. They could slip back into normal industry in a normal way.

The Greater Saving

"Yes, we chose to spend money in order to save money. But who can measure in dollars and cents what the self-respect and the morale of a people mean to their nation. It must be measured, rather, in terms of the preservation of the families and the normal life of America."

Mr. Roosevelt last night, before an enormous outdoor audience at Detroit gave a strong implied warning to motor manufacturers and other employers that they must improve working conditions and raise wages. He said that certain steps had been taken for stabilization of hours and wages.

"But these," he continued, "are not sufficient." It is my belief that the manufacturers of automobiles and the manufacturers of many other necessary commodities must, by planning, do far more than they

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Texts of President Roosevelt's and Governor Landon's addresses: Page 2.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 16

Fittest—Darwin Doctrine Questioned by Einstein

Dr. Albert Einstein, famous explorer in the highest realms of mathematics, denounces that teaching which instills into youth high regard for competition among individuals for place, power and wealth. Such materialistic teaching he characterized as a by-product of Darwin's conception of the survival of the fittest. Holding man to be a "social animal," Dr. Einstein prescribed the following as the ends of education:

"The pleasure of work—pleasurable in its results and in the knowledge of the value of the result to the community."

Dr. Einstein, speaking at the Tercentenary of Higher Education in America, at Albany, New York, condemned competition as harmful to the individual and to society, in the political, economic and moral realm. Man's highest value, to Dr. Einstein, is in what he gives, not in what he receives.

Neutrality—Belgian Move's Repercussions

Little Belgium shakes Europe's diplomatic structure from cellar to chimney top. Belgium's virtual announcement that it would revert to its prewar neutrality has caused gloom in France, optimism in Germany and a philosophic calm in Great Britain.

France has received notification that Belgium would abide by its Covenant obligations despite its resolve to reinvoke its neutral status. This is not enough. France wants to know if this means Belgium is repudiating mutual military action against aggression provided by the Locarno pacts and if the long-standing accord between the military staffs of the two nations is to go by the board. France will probably submit a questionnaire to Belgium encompassing those points.

Belgium's new policy is seen mainly as motivated by a desire to escape commitments to France, commitments, which, in the present bristling atmosphere of Europe, might plunge the little nation into war. In short, Belgium deems there is more chance for peace in armed neutrality, than in alliances with nations which are more apt to be attacked than is Belgium itself.

Germany, of course, is pleased. Germany sees in the Belgian pro-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

World's Sports in 1936

BEGINNING Saturday, Oct. 17, there will appear on the Sports Page a series of articles entitled "1936 World Sports in Review." These stories have been written by R. Maillard Stead, European Sports Representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who reported the Berlin Olympic Games last August.

In this series of articles Mr. Stead not only gives much interesting comment on the various events which made up an Olympic program, but he has compiled the most comprehensive statistics so far available. Anyone interested in world sport will find the articles invaluable. They will appear at frequent intervals.

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Rockefeller Home Bows to Apartment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 16

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR., after having maintained a large private home in Manhattan for more than 25 years, will follow the trend of many wealthy New York men and move to an apartment in Park Avenue next spring, it was disclosed here today.

Although no definite announcement was made, it is understood that the old home of Mr. Rockefeller and the adjoining residence of his father will be razed next year to make way for modern buildings. This has led to conjecture regarding the disposition of art treasures which crowd the present home.

The older Rockefeller residence was completed in 1865, when it stood almost alone in the neighborhood.

Both Sides Wary As Power Issue Enters Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The power issue, so far carefully avoided by both political parties, was injected tentatively and indirectly into the presidential campaign today by a Republican National Committee statement warning coal miners and rail workers that the New Deal's power projects were putting them out of work.

While the inference was that the Republican party might, if favored by the electorate, modify the Roosevelt TVA and other power project experiments and put an end to invasion in the power field of Federal competition, the statement was particularly interesting here as revealing the changed relationship of the power issue to politics as contrasted with the 1932 campaign.

"Power Trust" Denounced

Four years ago, Mr. Roosevelt was denouncing the so-called "power trust" while Mr. Hoover was warning against the dangers of Government competition with private initiative. At the same time, the issue was being dramatized by Muscle Shoals and organizations favoring public ownership of utilities were filling the air with demands for an agressive program of government-owned power development.

Today, the issue is noticeable largely by its absence from the front rank of campaign issues. Private utility interests feel that even if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, a more reasonable attitude will be taken by the Government and they are, therefore, content to let sleeping dogs lie.

Confident of Adjustment

On the other hand, if the elections provide a Republican victory, they are even more confident that a satisfactory adjustment of their differences with the Government over both TVA and the holding company bill can be worked out. In other words, they have little to gain by raising the issue.

Presumably the popularity of cheap electricity produced by Government dams and power plants in certain sections of the country has induced the Republicans to a cautious attitude toward the issue.

Both Parties Wary

But if the Republicans are wary of any attitude which might alienate the votes of persons who have been sold the hope of cheap electricity, Democrats are equally wary of an issue which has proved somewhat of a boomerang, and of a program which has developed in execution certain disadvantages not foreseen when adopted.

Mr. Roosevelt's recent White House power conference was an effort to allay the fears of the private utilities. Within the Administration there has been a growing recognition of the difference between reform of abuses in the power industry and destruction of the industy by Government competition. And elements which favor the latter course are momentarily at least in eclipse.

Cheap Labor Lure Gone

An example of this is provided by indications that it may prove more difficult to induce private industry into the Tennessee valley with government ownership than it would have been with private ownership. It is pointed out that it was cheap labor which caused the general exodus of textile mills from New England to the South. Only in a few industries which used a disproportionate amount of electricity was that factor controlling.

Political Pressure

Further, if a private utility seeks to induce an industry to move from some other part of the country to its area, the community destined to lose the industry has no recourse. But if the TVA, or any government agency, seeks to do the same, political leaders of the community have recourse through political pressure on Washington.

This is merely one development which has caused officials in Washington to ask themselves whether they should press any further along the course of competition with private industry. And it is this disposition to re-examine the power policy which paved the way for the White House power conference.

The net result is a prospect that the power issue may be gradually removed from the realm of political emotions and in the future be considered more on its technical merits than on its usefulness as a political football.

TVA loses plea to dismiss suit of power firms: Page 6.

Russian Help Going to Spain, Stalin Declares

Moscow Sending All Help Possible to Loyalists, Statement Says

Workers' Ultimatum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 16—End assistance for the insurgents or give arms for Madrid— that is Russia's position toward the Spanish fighting, as demonstrated in almost identical resolutions from hundreds of workers' meetings.

While the Soviet Government is moving cautiously, it is apparent that the present campaign is preparing the way for more active assistance to Madrid. But as to what practical form such assistance is likely to take it is difficult to predict.

Stalin's Letters to Spain's Reds

Popular enthusiasm has been immensely stimulated by the interchange of letters between Joseph Stalin and the Spanish communists. Mr. Stalin pointed out that Soviet workers are giving the Spanish masses "all the assistance within their power," because "the liberation of Spain from the oppression of fascist reactionaries is the common cause of all progressive humanity."

Seek Bourgeois Democracy

The Communist International's analysis of the Spanish situation has been given by the Italian member of the Presidium, Mario Ercoli, who described the Spanish conflict as "the most important event since the Bolshevik Revolution in the struggle of the workers against feudalism, nobles, officers and religious princes." Unlike the Bolshevik Revolution, he declared, the Spaniards are seeking to establish a bourgeois democracy. But unlike the democracies of the United States, France and England, the Spaniards, when victorious, will abrogate the freedom of their fascist and conservative opponents and will destroy the economic bases for fascism and conservatism.

Signor Ercoli concluded: "In the rough waters of class struggle Spanish communists have been transformed into hardened pilots of the people's destiny. Fully conscious of their historical responsibility they lead the people to final victory."

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—Russia's Dictator, Joseph Stalin, yesterday broke his long silence on the Spanish civil war and declared that the "freedom and liberation of that nation" was the concern of the whole world.

In his first public utterance of views on the Spanish situation, Mr. Stalin, as secretary-general of the Communist Party, replied to greetings sent by the Spanish Communist Party to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The laboring population of the Soviet Union," he said, "is fulfilling its duty and struggling for the population of Spain. It understands fully that the freedom and liberation of Spain is not a private cause for Spaniards, but a concern for the progressive humanity of the whole world."

His views, informed persons believed, gave further impetus to the growing demands of Russian workers that the Soviets take a hand to aid Spain materially, either through forcing a halt to alleged foreign aid to the insurgents or through opening the way for aid to the Spanish Government.

Madrid drives to amalgamate its forces: Page 4.

Ends Solo Flight

International

Jean Batten

New Zealand Girl in England-to-New Zealand Flight

Girl Sets Flight Record England To New Zealand

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 16 (AP)—Jean Batten, youthful New Zealand flier, set an England to New Zealand solo record today after a 10-hour and 32-minute journey across the Tasman sea between Australia and New Zealand.

The New Zealand flier reached Auckland at 5:07 p. m. (12:07 a. m., E. S. T.)—11 days and 57 minutes after she took off from Lympne airport, England.

She bettered the record held by H. F. Broadbent for the fastest solo flight from England to Australia by her time of five days, 21 hours and three minutes to Port Darwin, where she landed Sunday morning. Her countrymen gave her a rousing welcome at the Auckland airport.

Miss Batten disregarded warnings of air officials and veteran flyers who urged her not to make the final hop across the Tasman sea from Sydney.

Before she left Sydney she said: "If I go down in the sea, no one must fly out to look for me.

"I have chosen to make this flight and I am confident I can make it, but I don't wish to imperil the lives of others and cause trouble and expense to the country."

Flights over the Tasman sea in single-motored planes are opposed by by the Australian Federal Aviation Board, but it lacks legal power to prevent such trips.

Miss Batten, the first woman to fly alone across the South Atlantic, broke the solo record from England to Australia last week and then was held in Australia by bad weather.

Coughlin Ouster Sought in Detroit

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—John H. O'Donnell of Pittsburgh today asked circuit court here to remove the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and six trustees from the National Union for Social Justice and alleged that the radio priest was dissipating trust funds "in preaching and propagating fascism and undermining democracy."

O'Donnel, who described himself as a member and contributor, filed a bill alleging that losses from trust funds were "in excess of $1,000,000" and asked for the appointment of a receiver.

The bill charged that the defendants permitted Father Coughlin "to pose as an expert economist and to waste its trust funds in distorting fundamental economic doctrines and in expounding economic theories of which he possesses only a superficial knowledge."

France to Oust Stay-In Strikers From Arms Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 16—Determined not to brook any delay in its armament program, the French Government today ordered police to requisition the Sautter Harle factory here, which has been occupied for nearly two months by striking workers.

The Sautter Harle firm employs about 1200 workers engaged in manufacturing optical and precision instruments used on guns of the navy, army and air force. Construction of the battle cruiser Dunkerque is said to have been held up by failure of the firm to supply instruments at their specified date, due to the strike.

Delayed Defense Program

The Government announced today that its decision to requisition the factory was taken in accord with existing legislation and in particular under the decree issued June 6 by the Blum Cabinet, enabling the Government to requisition factories where necessary if the stay-in strikes interrupt national defense preparations.

The Ministry of Marine is authorized to bring specialized workers from the naval arsenals should the strikers still refuse to return to work.

Two Strikes Settled

Two other serious strikes were settled today. The workers in chocolate factories finally agreed to accept Government arbitration and will return to work Monday.

The strike of barge employees which had tied up traffic on all canals and rivers of northern France was settled, thanks to Premier Léon Blum's personal intervention, and the barrages which had been established by lashing the barges together are expected to be broken today.

British Labor Acts

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Laborites today demand the British Government take firm steps to curb Fascist-anti-Fascist clashes in London's East End, warning that otherwise "social disaster and political chaos" will result. The demand was made in a letter to Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, by Mr. Herbert Morrison, a former Labor Minister of Transport, who wrote on behalf of a deputation of Labor leaders.

Economics in the Campaign

Civil Service Reform—President Roosevelt's Performances and Governor Landon's Promises—Staffing an Enlarged Government

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

CIVIL service reform is like the unconditional most - favored - nation clause—a non-spectacular issue. Yet it is equally vital to democratic government.

Sufficient is known of both candidates for the presidency to enable the electorate to evalue their attitude toward Federal Government. Mr. Roosevelt believes in big government as an offset to big business. Mr. Landon would demobilize some of the government that the President has set up. Even if Mr. Landon wins, however, I have no doubt that Federal Government will continue to be an influential factor in the people's economic activity. That is the trend.

Jefferson's apothegm that government is best when it governs least sounds well on the lips of the "outs." But, as the French say, it "dates." It is uttered by neo-Jeffersonians in the Republican Party who in their platform have tacitly agreed to incorporate in the Federal Government many of the tasks which the New Dealers have given it. The fact is that people nowadays are expecting more from their Government

Danger in Spoils System

In such circumstances the men and women endowed with administrative responsibility should obviously be chosen according to merit. What is the use of insisting upon the assumption of tasks by the Federal Government without concurrently seeing that they will be honestly and expertly administered? Administration is the better half of legislation. Obviously it is the element that can make a good law bad and a bad law tyrannical.

In the nature of things good administration can never be produced by a spoils system. And yet in the United States the spoils system flourishes like the green bay tree. In such circumstances good administration is a miracle. That the miracle occurs so often is not the least astounding of American phenomena.

One cannot rely on miracles, however, in administering the laws of the land. The foundation of good administration must be the competitive examination, with its corollaries of security of tenure, commensurate salaries and pensions, and unobstructed promotion. And not the fake tests that may pass for competitive choice, either.

This does not mean that all non-elective jobs should be subject to competitive examination. Outside appointments are necessary in filling some of the higher reaches of administrative posts, and will be whatever civil service system is in effect, especially for specialized and emergency work. But the elevation of service at the expense of spoils could produce the personnel capable of manning the most important departmental positions. Léon Blum did not go outside the civil service to find his new governor of the Bank of France. In Britain the chief economic adviser to the British Government climbed step by step up the civil service ladder. What is possible elsewhere is certainly possible in the United States. In many countries of the world this writer has seen enough American experts working for those governments to appreciate the caliber of the government service that the United States could recruit. But at present it lacks the tradition and technique necessary to attract the creme de la creme of American talent. And that because of the lowly estate of the competitive examination and all that competitive examination implies.

Need for Civil Service

For these reasons the electorate should heed the quiet voice of the civil service reformers speaking amid the hubbub about less important matters. They ask the voters to seek pledges from the candidates for elective federal office in behalf of civil service reform.

Attention to such a request, I know, would mean

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Paris Query Asks Aim Of Belgian Move

Brussels Questionnaire May Cover Locarno and League Accords

Smaller Powers' Defection Feared

French Foreign Policy Held Due for Revision After Neutrality Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 16—Despite the official attempt to minimize the significance of Belgium's new neutrality policy, French opinion today continues to take a serious and generally rather pessimistic view of the situation.

The reassuring report from Brussels to the effect that Belgium has no intention of repudiating any of her existing international engagements has partly removed the resentment and apprehension aroused here by King Leopold's speech.

Questionnaire to Brussels

The Government has decided to send a questionnaire to Brussels at once, asking further information on the following points:

1. How does the Belgian Government reconcile the new policy of neutrality with its obligations under the Locarno Treaty, which Belgium herself has acknowledged to be still in effect?

2. Is Belgium still prepared to adhere to the proposed New Locarno Accord and in particular to the regional air pact which it was to include?

3. How can Belgium's neutrality policy be combined with her obligations under Article XVI of the League Covenant, especially that clause granting free passage across her territory to troops participating in a joint League action against an aggressor nation?

4. What becomes of the Franco-Belgian Military General Staff Convention of 1921 which was reaffirmed only last March?

Look to Conversations

In French official circles confidence is expressed that diplomatic conversations between the French, Belgian and British Governments will soon bring satisfactory answers to these questions.

Behind this official optimism, however, there is the almost unanimous admission that a crucial point has been reached in French post-war diplomatic history.

Even if a superficially reassuring answer is received to the four questions as stated above, it is acknowledged that the entire emphasis of the Belgian defense policy has been decisively shifted toward neutrality.

May Cause Other Shifts

This change, French observers fear, may serve as an example of France's other allies in Central and Eastern Europe—such as Roumania, Yugoslavia and Poland—which, like Belgium, are being subjected to intensive German propaganda and diplomatic pressure in the attempt to induce them to take a similarly neutral stand.

A vigorous overhaul of France's diplomacy and of the whole League system of collective security is said here to be imperative if this tendency is to be checked. This diplomatic crisis is charged to former Premier Pierre Laval by the Left, while the press of the Right blames the decline in France's prestige on domestic strife under the Popular Front regime for the decline in France's prestige. But both urge that a closer and more genuine collaboration between France and Britain must precede any real reinforcement of organized peace in Europe.

Reich hails Belgian neutrality: Page 4.

Brussels to honor League pledges: Page 4.

Billion-Years-Ago Scenes to Be Viewed In Giant Telescope

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The plans of the 200-inch telescope, which will make this world's largest "eyepiece" a structure resembling three-five-story buildings fitted together like sticks crossed to make a kite, were announced here last night.

It was announced also that the astronomers who "ride" this telescope will have a flying field on top of Mt. Palomar in California, so that they can fly to work.

The plans were described at a meeting of the American Institute by Capt. C. S. McDowell, U. S. N., who has been lent by the navy to be supervising engineer of the erection of the $6,000,000 telescope.

The 200-inch "eye," the huge glass mirror which the telescope will carry, is already at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena being ground. It should be finished in 1940, Captain McDowell said.

But the unique new structure which will form the body of the telescope is expected to be fabricated by next July. It is being built by the Westinghouse Company in South Philadelphia, Penna. This telescope, Captain McDowell said, will see a billion light years out into space, more than twice the distance now plumbed. When an astronomer sees the object of a billion light years away, he is also looking at a scene that occurred a billion years ago.

Roosevelt Extols Murphy As Great Detroit Mayor

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address tonight was as follows:

I am standing at the spot in front of the City Hall to which during the four terrible years, from 1929 to 1933, thousands of unemployed men and women of Detroit came to present problems of human existence to a great Mayor, Frank Murphy.

I am glad that he is standing beside me today. His splendid record, first as Governor General of the Philippines and later as High Commissioner of the United States to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, stands out as one of the most successful administrations in our history.

The whole country is proud of Frank Murphy and proud of what he has done.

Knows Detroit Record

I knew something of the problems of Detroit in the depression years, not only from Frank Murphy, but also from my brother-in-law, who was his city controller.

We all knew that during those years the government of this city pared its operating expenses to the bone, using every penny it could scrape together for the relief of thousands of men and women who were literally on the verge of starvation. When money had to be raised the Mayor and Controller would go to private bankers in New York, where they were compelled to pay very high interest rates for further loans.

By the spring of 1933 the city could borrow no more from private sources and the government of the State of Michigan was unable to render any substantial help.

I recite these facts because, while the problem of human relief in Detroit was one of the most difficult in the nation, yet there were thousands of other municipalities faced with the same kind of crisis.

Action — immediate action — by the new Federal Government in Washington, it is now admitted by all but the most blind partisans, was what saved the day. It was the only thing left which could save the day.

Relief and work through the use of federal funds saved American humanity, and as the months went by it saved also the solvency of cities and states in every part of the nation.

Helping Purchasing Power

Following the arresting of the immediate crisis, our next step was to restore the purchasing power of the people themselves. I need not recite to you the many steps we took. You are as familiar with them as I am. In great part you are glad today, I am sure, that we took these steps.

In the restoration of purchasing power there is one element of ten overlooked by those who dwell in great industrial cities—the building up of the prices which farmers obtain for their farm products.

A South compelled to sell its cotton for 5 cents a pound, a Middle West compelled to sell its corn for 10 or 15 cents a bushel, its hogs for 2 or 3 cents a pound, its wheat for 30 cents a bushel, could buy no automobiles made in Detroit. But a South with 10 or 12 cent cotton, a Middle West with 75-cent corn, 7-cent hogs and $1 wheat, can start and has started buying passenger cars, trucks and tractors.

Other Values Rose

In all other fields of production prices and values also rose—miners went back to work—eastern factories opened their closed doors.

The dollars that we spent in relief, in work relief, in CCC camps, in drought relief, in cattle and hog buying and processing, each of them went to work.

They were spent in the shops of the city and in the stores of the small towns and villages. They were spent again by the retailers who bought from wholesalers. They were spent again by wholesalers who bought from manufacturers and processors. They were spent again in wages to those who worked and in purchases from those who produced the raw materials on the farms. And once again they were spent in the stores of the cities and the shops of the small town villages. You know how many of these dollars have finally come to the city of Detroit in the purchase of automobiles.

Music Went Round

Literally the music went round and round and round and a lot of it came out right here in Detroit.

All I need to repeat is the statement known to most of you here—that 1936 promises to be the second largest year of automobile production in our history—more than three and a half times as big as it was in 1932.

Detroit today is a very different city from what it was three years ago and, while the wheels of industry turn fast and unemployment is very greatly decreased, yet there are many problems not yet solved. I do not accept the conclusion of many Republican leaders that major depressions are inevitable in modern life. It is not enough that we have ended the days in 1932, when workers in this city received for their labor as low as $5 or $6 for two weeks' work. It is not enough that we have saved many homes and put thousands of people to work.

Preventing Recurrence

I believe that it is the duty of government to bend every effort to prevent another major catastrophe such as that which hit this country as a result of the Republican leadership which ran the Government from 1921 to 1933.

There are a thousand and one things still to be done. It has been suggested that the Government's agricultural program is a "hit or miss" affair not worthy of support because, like an automobile, a new model is brought out every year. I have been glad to accept that simile. I have told the farmers of this country that farming and farm policies, like automobile making, ought to improve each year—that model T farming may have been all right 10 years ago but that we don't want model T farming or model T anything else in the year 1936.

I have suggested that the automobile industry and every other industry still need great improvements in their relationship to their employees. And I will illustrate the point by a story:

Total Was Low

In the spring of 1934 there came to Washington representatives of the automobile workers—most of them young men without much experience in organized labor. One of them, a former marine who had served through battle after battle in France, told me he was a machinist and that his pay was $1.25 an hour or $10 a day.

I told him I thought that was a pretty good wage scale and his reply was this:

"Yes, Mr. President, it is a good hourly rate and a good daily rate, but last year I worked only 68 days."

In other words, the total income of himself, his wife and his children was $680 for a year. On this yearly pay total he had lost the home on which he had paid down hundreds of dollars. He and his family were seeking to exist on $680 a year.

Spreading the Work

As a result of that meeting and of subsequent meetings with company officials, I stressed the need of spreading the work more evenly through the year and of working toward raising the yearly pay envelope of Detroit and other automobile cities from six or seven hundred a year to over a thousand a year.

Certain steps looking toward that end have been taken, but they are not sufficient. It is my belief that the manufacturers of automobiles and the manufacturers of many other necessary commodities must, by planning, do far more than they have done to date to increase the yearly earnings of those who work for them.

Has That Objective

Your administration has that kind of objective in mind. It is my belief that the people of Detroit, like the people of the rest of the country, are going to ask on Nov. 3 that the present type of government continue rather than the type of government which in its heart still believes in the policy of "laissez faire" and the kind of individualism which up to only three and a half years ago, frankly put dollars above human rights.

When the smoke and dust of this political campaign clears away on the night of Nov. 3, history will record that the outstanding issue of the campaign was this—Shall the social and economic security and betterment of the masses of the American people be maintained and strengthened or not? I am not afraid of the verdict. It will be yes.

Woman Legislator Obeys No-Hat Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PERTH, W. Aust.—An unusual state of affairs not covered by standing orders took place in the Legislative Assembly when Mrs. Cardell-Oliver, Nationalist member for Subiaco, attended for the first time.

For many years Miss May Holman, member for Forrest, has been the only woman member in the Legislative Assembly. She has invariably appeared in the Assembly, bareheaded, in conformity with the standing orders which demand a member shall "remain uncovered, on the floor of the House."

Mrs. Cardell-Oliver attended wearing her hat, in keeping with the canons of the Anglican church. Mr. Speaker Panton, in the absence of any precedent, appealed to Mrs. Cardell-Oliver to conform to the standing orders and, with a bow, the neophite from Subiaco removed her fashionable head adornment.

Defense Program For Cape Town Set at £10,000,000

CAPE TOWN—The Union Government has approved the defense and civil aviation scheme put forward by the Minister of Defense, Oswald Pirow, as a result of his recent conversations with the British authorities.

Extensions to Cape Town harbor (an important part of the Minister's proposals) are to be begun shortly and will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. The cost of these extensions is estimated to be about £10,000,000.

The British Government has agreed to supply the Union with a number of up-to-date aircraft for training purposes at special prices and to reserve other machines, which the Union could take when required at standard prices. Machines easily convertible to defense purposes will be used for the civil aviation projects.

The huge expenditure on Cape Town harbor is, it is considered, likely to be offset to a great extent by the increased use of the west coast route as a result of the changed conditions in the Mediterranean. The harbor is to be protected from attack by battleships or cruisers.

Underlying the whole defense and aviation scheme is the realization by the authorities that South Africa should be in a position not only to defend itself but also to assist any adjoining territory whose interests are allied with those of the Union.

Landon to Visit Los Angeles In Invasion of California

(Continued from Page 1)

California — previously reckoned by Republicans and Democrats alike as being in the New Deal column—is the best possible answer to the defeatist dry-rot which had appeared in Republican circles.

If there is hope in California, then there is hope in the nation.

Governor Landon himself made the announcement, and when asked bluntly why he was going West, replied: "Because we're going to carry California." He was thoroughly pleased with the new dash that has been put into the campaign, and the usual letdown after so strenuous a trip as the just completed swing into four major states, was averted.

Swings Back East

Governor Landon now intends to leave Topeka on Sunday night, and will arrive in Los Angeles on Tuesday. His speech will be given in the evening. According to present plans, he will start back eastward almost at once, and will speak at Oklahoma City on an unannounced date a couple of days later. The attempt to win Oklahoma is also significant, for it is a tribute to Governor Landon's personal appeal with his friends, neighbors, and colleagues in the oil business. The speech will probably be on Oct. 22.

Then, on Oct. 24, Governor Landon addresses a major gathering at Indianapolis. On Oct. 26, Monday, he speaks at Philadelphia, and on Oct. 27, at Pittsburgh, back-tracking for the purpose. On Oct. 29 he speaks in Madison Square Garden, New York city, and on Oct. 31 in effect winds up his campaign with an address at St. Louis.

The schedule, with seven important addresses, is more intensive, covers more ground, than the just-concluding Roosevelt trip. It is almost as big a swing as the last Roosevelt dash in 1932, and is longer than any trip of the present campaign. In strenuousness it compared with the six-day trip former President Hoover took when he went to California in 1932.

Outflanking Roosevelt

The California thrust is interpreted generally as a courageous nailing of the Landon flag to the mast. The campaign is thus due to end in a blaze of activity, with no talk that "the election is over" permitted to dominate the Landon camp.

Moreover, it is considered that now President Roosevelt cannot go to California, and that Governor Landon's chances there will be enhance thereby. If the volatile Chief Executive should decide to head for the Pacific coast, his action would be interpreted as imitation and alarm.

There is no minimizing the importance of California in the electoral picture. Its defection meant the loss of the Presidency to Charles E. Hughes in 1916, and with that defeat the course of American history was altered. Mr. Hughes went to California in his campaign, but while there he failed to call on Senator Hiram Johnson at San Francisco. His omission was interpreted as a snub, and when the votes were counted, the New Yorker was a little way behind.

Situation Delicate

The episode illustrates not only the importance but the delicacy of the Californian situation. Senator Johnson still lives in San Francisco. He is still a Republican—nominally, at least—but until quite recently he has supported President Roosevelt. His influence is still not to be trifled with in California.

Governor Landon's schedule scarcely permits him to go to San Francisco, and whether he would be a welcome caller at the Johnson apartment is also dubious, but if an endorsement of the Kansas Governor by the great Bull Mooser could be contrived, it would have immense importance, not alone in California, but among progressive groups nationally.

Senator Johnson has been for many years on close terms with another Californian, William Randolph Hearst, who is this year one of Governor Landon's most ardent supporters. Reports are that Mr. Hearst is bringing great pressure on Senator Johnson to come out for Governor Landon. Whether Mr. Hearst will be at home at one of his various residences in California, and whether the question of Governor Landon's calling on him there arises, is another delicate point with nation-wide ramifications. Herbert Hoover lives at Palo Alto, too, but there obviously will not be time enough to go up and call on him.

Few Platform Talks

Governor Landon's route lies through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Golden State itself. Back-platform or other stops will be held to the barest minimum. The intervening states do not have great electoral totals, and Governor Landon has already campaigned in Colorado. But California polls 22 good electoral votes. And Pennsylvania, where Governor Landon will make two major addresses, at Philadelphia and "over the mountain" at Pittsburgh, has its 36 votes.

For a long time, Governor Landon intended to make a speech at Boston in the last days of his campaign. The idea was dropped a week or two ago. This evidences Republican confidence of carrying Massachusetts and its adjacent states.

Demands Repudiation

At Danville, Ill., yesterday evening Governor Landon gave brief but hard-hitting reply to President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, and in effect a reply in advance to the Detroit address of the President. He challenged Mr. Roosevelt to repudiate the supporters who he alleged advocate an all powerful central government, and he charged that the President himself "in his heart longs for a planned economy."

Governor Landon's speech thrust more militantly at President Roosevelt than in most prior declarations of the Republican candidate. New deal policies, he said, have kept 20,000,000 on the relief rolls, 11,000,000 in "the mire of unemployment," in the face of squandered billions. Such recovery as the country has had, Governor Landon continued, "has come since the Supreme Court gave the country a real breathing spell from the President's must legislation, based on the doctrine of regimented business, industry and agriculture.

The Rooseveltians, Governor Landon continued, "advocate the doctrine of scarcity, of regimentation of all phases of our life and by an all-powerful Federal Government in Washington. These prophets of a central government are insidiously attacking the doctrine of home rule and of an independent judiciary. They would make of Congress merely a body to ratify the arbitrary actions of a one-man super-government." Finally he called for repudiation of such policies in a "frank and nonevasive answer" from the President.

Governor Landon arrived at Topeka early this morning, was greeted by family and friends and a delegation of Republican ladies who now make a ceremony of his comings and goings.

Expect to Win Indiana

Indiana turned out in great style for Governor Landon yesterday. There were seven back-platform speeches to a total of perhaps as many as 60,000 people. The towns were Kendallville, Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, La Fayette, and Attica, Indiana, Danvile and Decatur, Illinois, were also hit. In these communities, for the most part the center of rich farming areas, Republican sentiment waxed high.

G. O. P. leaders who boarded Governor Landon's train showed him charts indicating that their party can carry the State by between 30,000 and 60,000. Their confidence seemed well-founded. They also expected Raymond Springer, Republican nominee for Governor to defeat the candidate backed by present Gov. Paul V. McNutt by nearly 100,000 votes.

Indiana leads all states in the Republican volunteers organization, and the party machinery is strengthening, having carried a majority of mayors and township trustees in the last two years.

By these Indiana state leaders, it was agreed that Governor McNutt's administration was the greatest handicap to President Roosevelt, and they speculated that his sponsored ticket would itself lag behind the national Democratic total.

The final word on Michigan is that State leaders will throw themselves into the Landon campaign with new force, spurred on by the industrial spokesmen with whom Governor Landon conferred. The higher command is therefore not at all displeased with their week's foray into the important Central West.

President Splits With Landon Over Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

have done to date to increase the yearly earnings of those who work for them."

Raises Another Issue

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the automobile industry drew another sharp and apparently international contrast oetween his position and that of Governor Landon. The latter at Detroit cited the "rugged individualism" of the motor industry to support the Republican position, and accepted the support of Henry Ford.

Mr. Roosevelt chided the industry for low annual wages, and recalled that the big industrial city had been unable to cope with relief conditions when Mayor Frank Murphy, now Democratic candidate for Governor, was forced to appeal for private loans from New York bankers in 1933. The huge crowd of perhaps 200,000 which blocked Cadillac Square in the heart of Detroit last night also recalled Mr. Ford when the President rejected model T farming, or model T anything else in 1936."

Edsel Ford, incidentally, was an honorary member of the reception committee to Mr. Roosevelt last night.

Still Another Cleavage

One more clean-out issue appears between the candidates, in the running debate that is going on between them over these central states.

Mr. Roosevelt has once more emphasized his support of international reciprocal trade agreements and the cause of world peace through reopened tariff channels. Mr. Landon continues to attack Hull trade agreements, and the Republican tariff stalwarts point with alarm to imports of foreign articles.

Before leaving Michigan, admittedly the hardest nut for the New Deal to crack in the group of states there, Mr. Roosevelt saw Bishop Michael Gallagher, the Rev. Charles Coughlin's ecclesiastical superior. It is the Coughlin group that endangers the New Deal winning in Michigan, by splitting the Democratic vote. Bishop Gallagher said personally he supported Mr. Roosevelt.

Cardinal Visits President

Incidentally, Chicago's powerful George, Cardinal Mundelein, visited Mr. Roosevelt's private car in its passage through Illinois, while to add another twist to the complicated election fight, Senator James Couzens, a Republican and former partner of Henry Ford, came from a hospital to support Mr. Roosevelt's meeting at Detroit.

Roosevelt crowds through Michigan were undoubtedly larger than those of Landon in the same cities.

Today in Ohio, however, morning rain reduced the crowds as the train began its stopping list at Cincinnati, Middletown, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus and Cleveland.

Due to failure of electric lights Mr. Roosevelt was left for three quarters of an hour in semi darkness in his special train after the Detroit speech. Reporters covering the meeting were thrown into confusion by the light failure due to rundown batteries.

Court-leet, an English Court

Court-leet in English law is a local customary court with a limited criminal jurisdiction.

Landon Far Ahead For Seventh Week Of Digest's Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The Literary Digest in its seventh week's tabulation of its nation-wide presidential poll, made public today, gives Alfred M. Landon, the Republican candidate, the electorial vote of 32 states, as against 16 for President Roosevelt. Returns show that Mr. Landon is far in the lead, with 1,004,086 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's 728,088. William Lemke, Union Party candidate, trails third with 61,981 votes.

"A division of the electoral college vote on these . . . returns indicated Landon would receive 370 electoral votes to Roosevelt's 161," the report of the canvass says.

It gives Mr. Landon's percentage of the total vote as 55.4 and Mr. Roosevelt's as 40.1.

Some of the straw ballots cast in the big urban centers are included in the returns, among them, the report says, more than 70,000 from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and more than 45,000 from New York City. The Illinois returns do not, however, include Chicago, nor do those from Ohio include Cleveland. Still to be counted in, therefore, is much of the big city vote.

The report sees President Roosevelt far in the lead in the returns from New York City, Democratic stronghold in the East, with 38,327 votes, as against 13,694 for Governor Landon.

The report compares the voting strength of the relief workers "and other beneficiaries of Federal aid," and the holders of life insurance policies, gainful workers, savings bank depositors, security owners, passenger automobile owners and telephone subscribers. The voters of the second category are numerically strong enough to swamp "the beneficiaries of Federal aid," the inference being that they constitute the majority that will put Mr. Landon in the White House.

Smalltown Hears the Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

platform with a precision not equaled by a 16-year-old boy parking his father's car.

The crowd cheers and the band is playing valiantly, getting over those hard allegro bits with an inspiration that makes Connie Southworth's eyes water—and all that the 10,000 people hear of it is a muffled throbbing.

Every eye is on that rear platform. And now—he suddenly appears, he is there, in the flesh, standing under the outswung amplifiers, so like, and so unlike, his pictures. You would know him in a minute, and yet you would have never known him.

A whoop goes up! The factory whistle has got its second breath, and down in the valley Kirk replies with a series of staccato yips that do everything but play Yankee Doodle. "Smalltown" hasn't had a noise like that since Armistice night.

"A tumultuous reception," writes reporter A.

"A disappointing turn-out," writes reporter B.

Urgent gestures from the platform hush the noise.

"My friends—" goes that voice over the amplifiers.

"Smalltown" will remember this instant all its life. It was here that the candidate stood, this is what he wore, this is how he looked. Old gaffers, now children, will tell another age how they watched on the cinder track in '36, ah me, how long, long ago! and how the Candidate smiled down at them.

And the Candidate? Up on the platform he is trying to remember "Smalltown's" name; he has made two five-minute greetings already this morning, and campaigning is so confusing: like a vaudeville act and a Cook's tour. He has been wrestling with rival leaders over a particularly nasty factional fight all morning, and giving final revision to tonight's speech between times. What town is this? What did Congressman Wingo tell him about it as they pulled in? Have they crossed the state line yet?

"My friends," repeats the Candidate, "I am glad to be here today. My old friend, Congressman Wingo, has told me all about you—about you, and your industries."

The crowd cheers and when they are through the Candidate is ready for them. He chats easily, and waves his hand. Little Willie Edwards has wandered out somehow into the open space, and the Candidate gives him a good-natured greeting. People laugh. Cameras flash, the train whistles, the band bursts out. . . .

"Good-by!" waves the Candidate.

"Good-by!" shouts the crowd.

The train puffs, moves, gathers speed, rolls off smaller and smaller down the track. It dissolves again at last into that mythical world of newspapers and radio.

And "Smalltown"?—"Smalltown" goes back to work.

Tax Collections Higher

State tax collections in Mississippi for the first seven months of 1936 leaped $800,000 as compared with the like period of the year before.

Landon Assails Regimentation And Flood of Propaganda

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—The text of the rear platform talk given by Governor Landon here last night follows:

The people of Illinois, like those of their neighbor states, realize they have much at stake in the approaching election. The kind of government we are going to have for the next four years, however, is of greater importance than many administration leaders would have us believe. Is it to be a government guaranteeing the rights of the individual, or will it be one patterned after those that have taken away the last vestige of personal liberty?

The President boasts that he has preserved our system of private enterprise. He points to the recovery of the last three and one half years as justification of his policies, which, he claims, do not threaten the American form of government.

I say let's look at the record. What recovery we have had has come since the Supreme Court gave the country a real breathing spell from the President's must legislation, based on the doctrine of regimented business, industry and agriculture. These policies have kept 20,000,000 on the relief rolls and 11,000,000 in the mire of unemployment. This I remind you, is in the face of the squandering of many billions of our money.

Charges "Lip Service"

The President is giving lip service to our system of free enterprise, while spokesmen for his Administration flood the country with books, speeches and other propaganda. All these advocate the doctrine of scarcity or regimentation of all phases of our life by an all-powerful Federal Government at Washington. These prophets of a central government are insidiously attacking the doctrine of home rule and of an independent judiciary. They would make of Congress merely a body to ratify the arbitrary actions of a one-man super-government.

If Mr. Roosevelt really is sincere in his desire to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States let him in no uncertain terms repudiate those who speak for his Administration. Let him also repudiate his "horse-and-buggy" interview in which he prophesied disaster if the industry was permitted to remain free from coercive interference, if the farmer is once more made lord of his own farm.

Frank Answer Wanted

We have every reason to believe, until he assures us otherwise, that in his heart he longs for a planned economy. In 1932 he rendered lip service to the merit system but on election placed his head spoilsman in charge of the biggest federal grab bag in history. He is still rendering this lip service and the politicians still parcel out the jobs.

It is for these reasons that I insist the American people are entitled to a frank and non-evasive answer.

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Proposals to Abolish Taxes On Property and Food Sales Placed on Michigan Ballots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—A demand for reduction of the general property tax heard in many parts of the United States has reached an unprecedented stage in this State. Michigan citizens have placed upon the November ballot a referendum for the abolition of all property taxes except those for the retirement of present indebtedness.

No state has put such a question to its voters before, it is said by government authorities. Tax limitation laws have been enacted and several states are considering them in legislative sessions this fall, but no state has gone so far as to wipe out this major source of local revenue.

While most tax experts concede the desirability of modernizing the present tax system, so as to relieve real estate and shift some of its burdens to newer forms of wealth, they look with misgiving upon the Michigan referendum which would abolish the main financial support of schools and local government before a new source of revenue has been assured.

Indeed the Michigan voters are being asked to go further and reduce the income from the sales tax, at the same time, by removing the tax on foodstuffs and meals served in restaurants. The referendum on abolishing the general property tax was sponsored by the Michigan Property Tax Repeal Association of Jackson, the one for amending the sales tax law by the Taxpayers' Protective Association of Detroit. That the former has considerable popular support is indicated, it is said, by the fact that far more than the necessary number of signatures were obtained for the petition required for filing the referendum. The latter is favored by people of small income, on whom the sales tax on food works an unquestioned hardship.

Both Measures Opposed

Friends of education are vigorously fighting both the proposed amendments. If they are adopted, they say, the schools will not be able to operate more than four months annually.

Educators point out that the public schools in Michigan are just emerging from a period of financial difficulties. When the depression came, a high rate of tax delinquency pinched the school districts severely, and, to add to the worries of officials, the people adopted a 15-mill tax limitation amendment at the 1932 general election.

The passage of the amendment made it incumbent upon the 1933 legislature to enact a tax law to make up for the deficit in revenues for financing state government and increasing the state aid to school districts. The solution to the problem was the enactment of the sales tax, which now brings in about $46,000,000 annually, with the sum increasing as business improves. The proposed amendment would, by exempting foodstuffs, reduce the amount by about $12,000,000, it is estimated.

The sales tax finances welfare, old age pensions, aid to crippled children, state universities, insane and penal institutions, in addition to providing about 60 per cent of the $22,000,000 appropriated by the last legislature as supplementary aid to the school districts. The balance of the school aid money is derived from liquor revenues.

Difficulties Predicted

The proposal to abolish property taxes, excepting those for the retirement of principal and interest on present indebtedness, would cause even greater havoc to the school finances, as well as to city, county and township governments, which depend solely on property levies, it is held.

In spite of the state aid, the schools require a goodly percentage of the 15-mill total tax on local governmental units. If the amendment carries, school districts would be prevented from levying direct taxes on local real estate. In addition, the primary school interest fund, the original form of state aid to the various districts, would be abolished. This fund, which will amount to between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 this year, is made up by the tax payments of the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and utility corporations, who are taxed at the average rate of the property tax in the state.

Consequently, passage of the two amendment proposals would reduce the state aid to the schools from approximately $37,000,000 to $10,000,000, in addition to robbing the school districts of their local taxing power, say the opponents of the referenda.

Income Tax Proposed

It should be mentioned, incidentally, that the property tax amendment proposal suggests the enactment of an income tax as a substitute. Tax authorities, however, are skeptical that an income tax law could be written to permit the raising of sufficient money without working hardships on certain groups and creating new problems.

Further, an income tax means state tax administration and probable loss of local autonomy, they add. But supporters of the referenda defend them on the ground that they offer immediate relief to the small real estate owner and the consumer of foodstuffs.

Assessing Officers Warn Against Limiting Taxes on Real Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Resolutions urging voters to change their taxation laws by less drastic and more deliberate measures were adopted at the recent meeting of the National Association of Tax Assessing Officers at Detroit. This association, from its headquarters here, now explains its reasons for opposing property tax limitation or abolition amendments.

"Although the property tax may stand in bad repute at present," says Albert W. Noonan, technical director of the association, "there are some things to remember about it. For 100 years it was almost the only resource of the states and their local subdivisions, and it still yields more revenue than any other tax—more than half the total tax revenues of all levels of government combined. It was a stand-by during the depression, revenues from it decreasing only about 13 per cent, while the federal income tax revenue dropped nearly 70 per cent."

If local self-government is to be maintained, Mr. Noonan says further, local administrative units must keep their power of raising funds. To this end the property tax, he declares, is essential. It is the only important tax that belongs exclusively to the states. The Federal Government has pre-empted other fields of taxation or shares jurisdiction with the states, he notes.

There is danger, in his judgment, that the states, lulled into a false sense of security by the ease of getting federal help through grants-in-aid or allocation of federally collected taxes, will be tempted to give up the property tax entirely. If they do this, in his opinion, they will also relinquish their financial independence, and will likely degenerate into mere federal departments or districts.

The resolution adopted by the National Association of Tax Assessing Officers advised that "the objective of equalization in tax distribution be sought in more deliberate fashion through the normal channels of the statutory law."

Primary reasons given are that the experience of many states has proved constitutional tax limitations to result in "an unfortunate degree of inflexibility" and that complete abolition of the property tax is "not in accord with just principles of taxation."

Oregon, Georgia and Colorado are to vote in November on proposals to fix overall tax limitations. Washington's citizens are to decide whether to keep their present limitation. Michigan is the only State which goes the limit and votes on a proposal to eliminate the property tax entirely.

Films for Sobriety As Well as Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Young people are learning to dress well, not through reading fashion books, but through seeing film stars well-dressed on the screen, and in the same way the cinema could be utilized for teaching temperance, according to the Rev. Stanley Edwards, addressing a Band of Hope union conference here recently.

His experience as secretary of the Religious Film Society, he said, was that films conveyed a direct message. In this "cinema-minded age" when so many films in general programs tended to stress the necessity of drinking "if life is to be good and gay," he felt it was becoming increasingly important to utilize this medium for temperance propaganda.

New Wonders in the Fields of Research

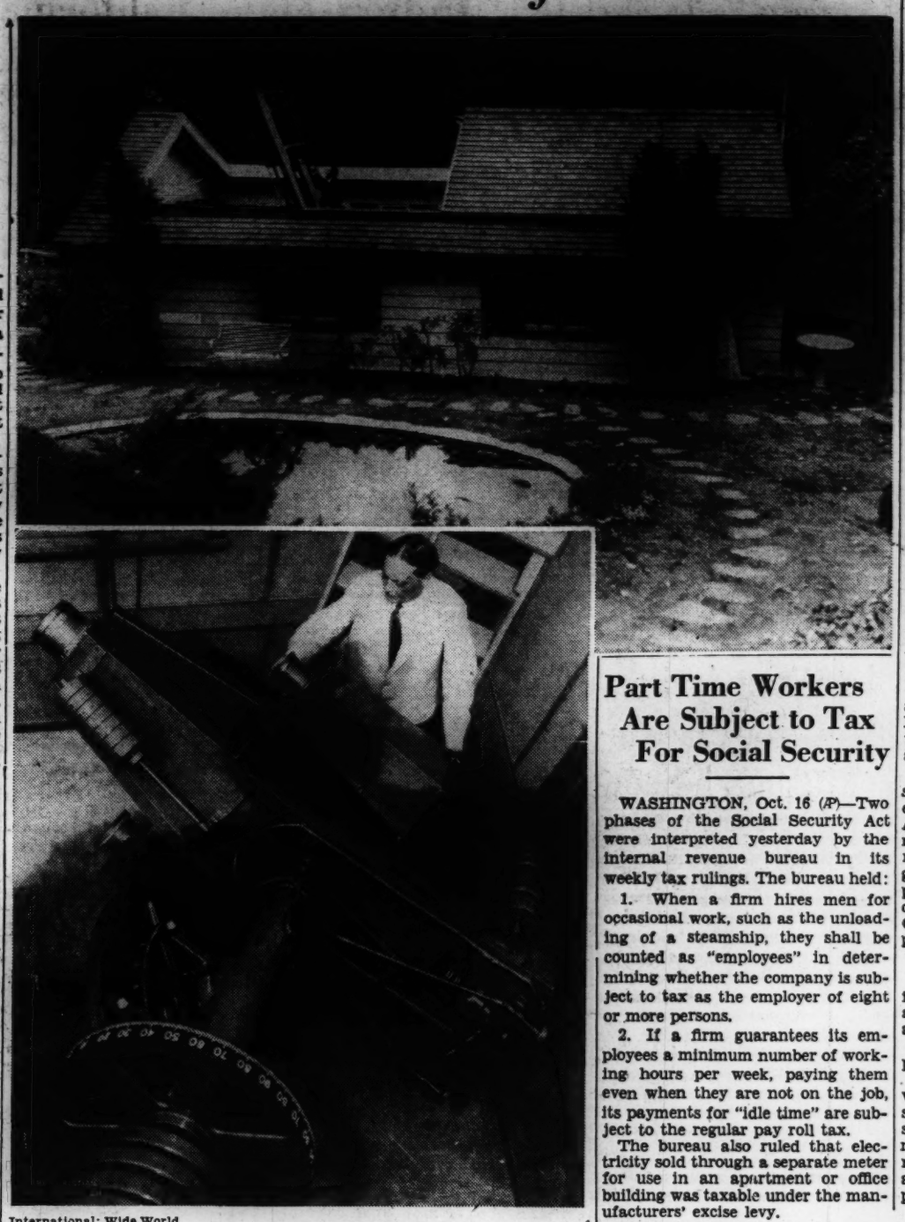
Amateur astronomer adds to his observatory a camera for capturing facts about the Milky Way—Tides proved to rise and fall annually in earth's atmosphere.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Gustavus Wynne Cook, Philadelphia banker and industrialist, and one of America's leading amateur astronomers as well, has added a new battery of astronomical instruments to his private equipment. Two and a half tons of cameras, fixed to an 18-ton base, are the latest additions to Cook Observatory at Wynnewood.

With these, Dr. Cook intends contemplation of a photographic atlas of the entire universe. The largest camera in the center of the battery will be used for photographing the Milky Way, our own galaxy. This model uses a plate two feet long by 20 inches wide.

Cook Observatory is an elaborate bungalow type building with part of the roof on sliding trolleys. It houses, as its main instrument, a 28½-inch reflecting telescope, larger than many professional astronomers have at their command. Though classing himself an amateur, Dr. Cook has devoted much time from a busy career to the study of the solar system, making regular observations and taking many star pictures. His interest dates from boyhood, when a friend of his father pointed out to him many of the beauties and wonders of the night sky.



International; Wide World

Astronomy as Private Pursuit

Upper—Cook Observatory. Lower—Dr. Gustavus Wynne Cook, With Camera Outfit by Help of Which He Will Chart the Skies

Changes in Depth of Air Disclosed by Meteors

Studies of meteors made by a Washington astronomer disclose that the earth's atmosphere, the great ocean of air in the abyssal depths of which men have their habitation, is some 10 miles deeper in summer than in winter.

Indications are that this applies to both northern and southern hemispheres alternately. The suggestion is made by Dr. Ernst Opik in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He has been at work two years on calculations of meteor paths, long known to vary from 47 to 61 miles in height of origin. Within that zone they first flare into brilliance through the rapid oxydation caused by friction.

Observations indicating that meteors burned at higher altitudes in summer than in winter allowed Dr. Opik to deduce that "tides" rise and fall in the earth's atmosphere, highest tides occurring in midsummer. He suggests that expansion of air in summer due to heat, might account for such tides.

Higher the Cultivation More the Grasshoppers

Agricultural activities in the Great Plains area during the last 20 years have been responsible for the tremendous increase in grasshoppers, according to Dr. J. R. Parker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Bare patches of fairly compact ground appeal most to the egg-laying hoppers, while patches of rich vegetation near by furnish green succulent food for the young. Before cultivation, such conditions were found only along river valleys. Now the fields of corn, flax, grain and sweet clover furnish dry, egg-laying ground and abundant food.

Electric Device Locates Needles Embedded in Rugs

A device which locates broken needles in rugs has recently been developed for a rug and carpet manufacturer by engineers of the General Electric Company.

In spite of precautions, the needles used in manufacturing rugs and carpets may break and become deeply imbedded in the finished product. The new equipment will replace former tedious and time-wasting methods of eye examination. The device consists of a test coil, a motor-generator set, an electric lamp, and an amplifier. The rug is passed through a thin slit, and passage of a broken needle causes a distortion of the magnetic field, producing an unbalanced voltage with a consequent flickering of the electric lamp. The rug is chalked along the slit and then passed through sidewise until the lamps flicker a second time. Again a chalk-mark is made along the carpet beneath the slit, and where the two lines intersect, the imbedded needle will be found.

Fat From Pitch Pine Turned to Use in Soap

Dr. Charles H. Herty, who has been working many years to find a use for southern pitch pines, believes he has finally achieved his goal. Originally working to prepare such wood chemically so that it would be good enough to supply the South with cheap newsprint, he ran into a snag when discolored splotches spoiled its surface. The same difficulty presented itself when such wood was used for rayon.

"It's the pitch," everyone declared. "It's fat," says Dr. Herty, fat very similar to human flesh. To prove it, he found a cheap method of extracting it, and he now announces that not only is he able to use Georgia pine for newsprint, but for the finest grades of bond and book paper as well. In addition, the extracted fats are expected to prove useful in a new by-product industry, the making of soaps.

In this way a new chapter is being written to the botanist's understanding of plants that eat too much. The Georgia Pine is not the only member of the vegetable kingdom troubled with "obesity." Others too overeat, and consequently growing too fast, are likely to be weak and unable to withstand adverse conditions of drought or wind.

Dr. Hertz used thin microscopical cross sections of wood in his investigations, staining them with biological stains.

He traced the objectionable substances to living parenchymous tissues in wood, the so-called "rays" extending outward at right angles with the annual rings. These he found would take the same kind of stains that fats, fatty acids and waxes take—and no other. Thus the nature of the disturbing element was uncovered, and there remained only the necessity of developing some method of eliminating it. This is accomplished, according to an Associated Press dispatch, by running the watersoaked pulpwood over a porous screen. Fatty cells, ultramicroscopic in size, sift through with the water and leave above the clean, woody cells. Later, the water is separated from the wood fat, allowing this to be used for soaps.

Paint Colors From Milk Return After Long Disuse

Modern paints from contented cows were viewed as stunt products not long ago, but today casein paints bid high for status as a major industry.

For many, this development presents a mystery as great as the question of how a black cow can eat green grass and give white milk. Of what use is milk in paint?

By itself, milk would be no more useful than water; but by special mechanical and chemical processes, casein is obtained from skim milk in the form of a powder, to be used instead of oil for the binder. These paints, properly made, are as satisfactory as any oil paint, for they contain similar high-grade pigments of zinc sulphide, titanium dioxide and lithopone.

Casein paints were the first decorative coating used by mankind 500 years ago. Oil paints did not come into use until the fifteenth century. Since then, casein paints have languished until Joseph Urban, three years ago, demonstrated their remarkable beauties all over again in most spectacular fashion at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition.

In 1929, less than $10,000 was spent in the United States for casein paints, but last year production zoomed to a total of $867,716 worth.

Idaho Pays Honor To Woman Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—With the erection of the monument on Pattee Creek marking the birthplace of Sacajawea, Indian woman guide of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest in 1805, Lemhi County now has seven monuments commemorating historic spots.

A monument marks the spot where Lewis and Clark traded horses with the Indians and at the mouth of the Northfork is another erected to the memory of the Indian guide Toby. Higher up the river are two more monuments marking camp sites of the expedition and at Leesburg there is a monument to commemorate the first discovery of gold.

Los Angeles Still Awaits Full Light By Boulder Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16—Enough electricity to streak between a 40-inch arc-light gap for one minute was Los Angeles' first taste of Boulder Dam power on Oct. 9, the date marked by a huge inaugural celebration for the commercial service now expected to begin displacing local generation sometime late this month.

Original plans called for reception of the first current to be followed by continuous surges over the 266-mile transmission line from the harnessed Colorado river, and thereby herald realization of the long-time dream of falling water to supply all electricity needs in the Pacific Southwest.

But delay in the installation of the generating equipment in Black Canyon and meticulous testing of the $30,000,000 transmission transformers, switches, cables, insulators, and lightning rods, have postponed actual use of Boulder energy in the distribution lines of the municipal Bureau of Power and Light, according to E. F. Scattergood, chief engineer and general manager of the first commercial consumer.

Until Boulder power comes crackling through on regular service, the bureau will continue to buy from the Edison company. The Edison steam plants generating at 50 cycles, energy from this source is being transformed to 60 cycles for the several bureau districts progressively being cut over to the national standard. After the city becomes dependent on Boulder power, the steam plants will become standby equipment.

Odorless Marigold Bred From Wildflower of China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—When the spicy-leaved marigold loses its scent—that's news.

Several hundred garden enthusiasts here are planning to raise a new flower next year, since listening to a talk on Thursday afternoon by the seed specialist, David Burpee, at the Gardens of the Nations, Rockefeller Center, where he introduced the "collarette" marigold, named "Crown of Gold."

This marigold has entirely odorless foliage. The blossom, however, has a sweet fragrance and grows in chrysanthemum-like profusion, with long, in-curved petals at the top and, around that, a series of broad petals which form a collar of gold.

Golden Aster

It took five years of world-wide research and 642 experimental plantings of marigolds and a Chinese missionary to produce the odorless variety, Mr. Burpee related. He told how his systematic efforts to discover this type of flower finally brought a letter from C. D. Holton in Kansu, China, who informed Mr. Burpee that he had found a native marigold which the Chinese called "the big golden aster, or Tibetan marigold." It was wild, its foliage was odorless. Would Mr. Burpee pay $25 for some seeds?

"Well, would I pay $25 for a few seeds of odorless marigold?" Mr. Burpee continued. "I sent on an international money order for this amount very quickly."

Further experiments with the seeds, including hundreds of crosses, out-doors and in greenhouses, with African and French varieties, were made. These led to a pure specimen now within reach of all garden growers, Mr. Burpee said. Winter production of this flower is being carried on at the Burpee Farms in California, where more than 500 pounds of seed have been produced.

Mutation

"Then, the new odorless variety is a cross between the wild Chinese and some other marigold?" he was asked.

"Not a cross—a mutation," he replied.

A "mutation," it was added, is what occurs when the "chromosomes shift." To be less technical, it seems that "mutations are the really new, or fundamental, changes occurring in plants, the changes in characteristics transmitted from a parent to an offspring."

As samples of marigold foliage, both old-fashioned and modern were passed among the visitors, the inevitable reaction to the introduction of the new was heard.

"What? An odorless marigold? But I liked that snappy, pungent fragrance of the old," one visitor said.

Part Time Workers Are Subject to Tax For Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Two phases of the Social Security Act were interpreted yesterday by the internal revenue bureau in its weekly tax rulings. The bureau held:

1. When a firm hires men for occasional work, such as the unloading of a steamship, they shall be counted as "employees" in determining whether the company is subject to tax as the employer of eight or more persons.

2. If a firm guarantees its employees a minimum number of working hours per week, paying them even when they are not on the job, its payments for "idle time" are subject to the regular pay roll tax.

The bureau also ruled that electricity sold through a separate meter for use in an apartment or office building was taxable under the manufacturers' excise levy.

Arrival of President Brings No WPA Holiday

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16 (AP)—President or no President, workers on a Federal Works Progress Administration project had to work today or be "docked."

L. A. Gillett, WPA administrator, said, "Friday will be just like any other day for our outfit. If any of the 14,000 men and women working on WPA projects fail to show up or leave the job they will be docked for the time lost."

WANAMAKER'S

Three R's

Three new restaurants have recently been opened in the New Wanamaker Store. Commanding a fine view of Greater New York and the East River, the River Restaurants offer such a choice cuisine that you may even *"Eat Alone and Like It."* "Green Shutters," the main dining room, the Men's Grill and the Sidewalk Cafe, an attractive quick luncheon spot, make up our three R's. You won't want to miss them.

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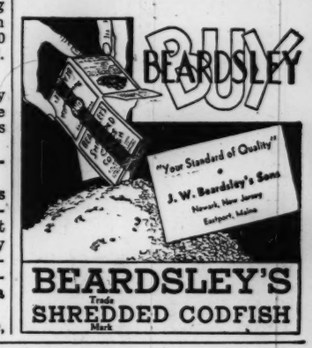

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ONE-DAY PAINTERS, GO RIGHT TO IT—LET'S SEE HOW IN THE WORLD YOU DO IT.
WE DO THOROUGH WORK, BUT WE KNOW OUR OATS; THESE FAST-DRYING PAINTS SAVE HOURS BETWEEN COATS.
FIVE O'CLOCK, MA'M, AND YOU'RE THE WINNER; HANG YOUR PICTURES AFTER DINNER.
I'M MIGHTY GLAD THAT WE'RE ACQUAINTED! WE'VE OTHER ROOMS TO BE ONE-DAY PAINTED.

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Let Governments Pay Cost Of Campaigns, Says Senator; Would Banish Private Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Political observers here today viewed with interest a proposal made by Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut that federal, state and local governments pay all campaign expenditures.

Senator Lonergan, who is chairman of the Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee, held that such a reform would take away from election contests the appearance of an "auction." Under his plan, government contributions would be divided evenly among all candidates, regardless of party, to give them all an even start in the race.

While the Senator admitted that he was talking "idealistically," his proposal recalled the fact that only twice in the history of the United States has the election failed to go to the party which spent the most money in the presidential campaign. History also shows that campaign funds have increased out of all proportion to the growth of the electorate.

Chance for Every Man

If the Government would defray the entire cost of campaigns and elections, every citizen, whether or not he had means, could aspire to office and law violations relating to the financial aspect of elections would be minimized, Senator Lonergan believes. If the public could be convinced that there is no necessity for political ballyhoo and rallies during campaigns, the Government contribution he pointed out, would only need to be large enough to pay traveling expenses and radio bills for candidates. He added, "it is a question of enlightenment of the electorate."

The only two times in history when the richest party has failed to carry the presidential election was in 1916 when farm and labor groups re-elected President Wilson, although the Republicans put about twice as much into the campaign for Charles E. Hughes, and in 1932 when the Republican National Committee reported slightly larger expenditures than the Democratic.

The Republicans spent only a little over $100,000 in 1860 in behalf of the election of Abraham Lincoln but the injection of the railroad, money, tariff and trust problems in national politics soon enormously increased the number of sources from which large campaign contributions could be secured. Under Mark Hanna's leadership the Republican National Committee collected $3,500,000 during the free-silver campaign of 1896. Estimates of the Democratic campaign fund for that year ran between $650,000 and $1,700,000. That high-water mark was not exceeded until 1916.

In 1928 combined expenditures of both national committees were estimated at more than $7,000,000, with the total rising to about four times that much when sums spent by state, county and local committees were added. The depression cut 1932 contributions; the Republicans spending about $2,885,000 and the Democrats about $2,475,000.

Money Talks Just the Same

Although state and national acts outlawing corrupt practices have lessened direct bribery of voters, political scientists agree that the lavish use of money even for legitimate purchases indirectly procures support. The present system, as Senator Lonergan points out, discourages the candidacy of men of high character who are unable to make the large financial sacrifices required of an office seeker.

Typical of the large contributions made by industrialists in the modern-day political campaign were those uncovered today by Senator Lonergan's committee. Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh steel magnate, was shown to have given $35,250 to various Republican organizations in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut, while J. Howard Pew of Ardmore, Penna., president of the Sun Oil Company, has contributed $55,650 to various Republican and anti-New Deal organizations.

Only Part du Pont Says

In Wilmington, Del., Lammot du Pont, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation, said that the $105,000 which Democratic leaders charged he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund was "merely a moderate part" of his contribution to date. "In these days of radio publicity, large sums of money are needed to spread important information to the voters. The more money, the more information spread and the more voters to oust the New Deal," he explained.

Other developments on the political front today were:

Announcement by William Green, president, that the American Federation of Labor will issue in a few days its quadrennial analysis of candidates' labor records. He insisted that it will carry no endorsement of any candidate, despite published reports that it will be more favorable to President Roosevelt than to Governor Landon.

Hopkins to Talk Out

A statement from Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administration, that he will not "pull my punches" in his Saturday night radio reply to Governor Landon's charge that politics in relief has become "a national scandal."

Mr. Hopkins refused to comply with a request from the New Jersey Republican campaign committee for WPA pay-roll figures. In a letter to Walter E. Edge, chairman of the New Jersey group, Mr. Hopkins charged that the information was wanted by the GOP for the purpose of "solicitation and coercion."

"We absolutely refuse," he declared, to give out the individual names, salaries or addresses of our workers for political purposes."

Complete statistics concerning the total number and salaries of employees, the WPA chief reminded Mr. Edge, are available to the public at all times.

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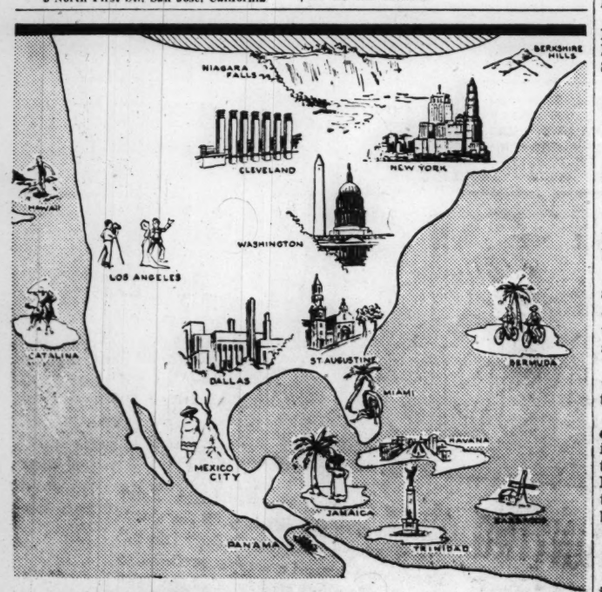

A Map for Late Vacationists

Visit New England in its autumn glory—see the world's greatest city, or the nation's capital—attend the Great Lakes Exposition, or the Texas Centennial Exposition—sail to isles of the Caribbean, or the Pacific—revel in the delights of Florida—take a trip—go somewhere! Let hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays guide you.

First Prize, $1000

Courtesy Carnegie Institute

Leon Kroll's 'Road From the Cove'
Shown at Carnegie Institute's International Exhibition

American Artist Wins Top Place In Pittsburgh Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16—To an American artist, Leon Kroll of New York city, went first prize of $1000 in the 1936 Carnegie Institute international exhibition of paintings, which opened yesterday. Mr. Kroll's picture, entitled "The Road From the Cove," depicts a pastoral scene with figures, exemplifying the artist's gracious personal color, his command of academic traditions, and his ability to find fresh interest in the landscape background of a farmland subject.

Second prize of $600 went to Pierre Bonnard of Paris for "Breakfast Table," and third prize of $500 to Pedro de Valencia of Spain for "Spring." William J. Glackens, American artist, won the Allegheny County Garden Club prize of $300, awarded annually for the best painting of flowers or a garden, for his "tulips."

Eve Kirk of London, England, was awarded first honorable mention, which carries a prize of $400, for her painting "The Lake, Regent's Park." Second honorable mention, with a prize of $300, went to Henri Dezire of Paris, for his canvas "Field Flowers." Alberto Salietti of Milan, Italy, was awarded third honorable mention, with a prize of $200, for his painting "Vase of Flowers." The fourth honorable mention, with a prize of $100, went to Paul Sample of Pasadena, Calif., for a painting entitled "Barber's Shop."

The all-artist jury of awards consisted of Edward Bruce of Washington, Guy Pène du Bois of New York, A. K. Lawrence of London, and Pierre Roy of Paris. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at Carnegie Institute, was the chairman of the jury.

Six nations are represented by paintings in the show: 228 being by European — England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain—and 95 by Americans. Of the 276 artists represented, about 60 are making their first Carnegie International appearance. Twenty of these new men are Americans.

This year's International show revives a custom of former years in which a single artist is chosen for detailed showing. This year the choice fell on José Gutierrez Solana of Spain, with 17 pictures hung. Like Goya and Velasquez, who influenced his early work, his is interested in types and customs of the Spain of his own time.

The exhibition is to continue until Dec. 6. It is open free to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. and Sundays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Saito Hits Alarmists On U. S.-Japanese War

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16 (AP)—Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday "the occasional rumors of war between our two countries are floated by professional alarmists."

He asserted in an address at the annual Carnegie Institute Founders' day that the world is "passing through a critical juncture" and added:

"I wish a great mind like that of (Andrew) Carnegie were here to help the counsel of statesmen. . . .

"I am happy that in such a threatening political sky we see encouraging bright spots at places. One of them is the Japanese-American relations. Our two countries are practically qualified and conditioned to be mutually helpful and valuable."

Founder of Realist School

The founder of the modern Realist school was Gustave Courbet, French painter of landscapes, figures and portraits.

BY THE MAKERS OF
DRAKE'S CAKES

Maritime Board Seeks End To Pacific Longshore Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16—Active entrance of the newly-appointed Maritime Commission into the Pacific coast waterfront dispute has given public confidence that the extended period of unrest may be permanently settled eventually.

But the immediate result of the commission's activity has brought to the fore new uncertainty as to the unqualified acceptance by unions at this time of the commission's good office. Employers have accepted a request by the commission for an unlimited extension of the negotiating period during which a thorough investigation of the claims of both sides may be carried on and work is to continue under old contracts.

Organized labor, however, state, the Commission's action requesting unconditional extension is "unjust." Unions while agreeing to two weeks' extension of truce have sent a referendum to members asking authorization to call a strike Oct. 28 if no agreement is reached by that time.

This referendum, however, has been postponed by three maritime unions following a sudden about-face by Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The remainder of supporting unions now contemplate a similar course pending the arrival and action of the commission's investigator.

Major Issues Unsettled

The two groups had been negotiating day and night since they agreed upon the first "truce," but while their meetings showed some progress on the minor points the major issues still remained unsettled.

It was to forestall any final break between the two groups that Maritime commission, by actually taking a stand and sending an investigator of its own to the coast, requested the employers and the union members to continue operating under agreements now in force—the 1934 award, which both sides wish changed.

The commission, using its first strong language, said in a communication to both groups:

"Both the shipowners and the maritime unions not only are requested but they are also expected to continue operating under agreements now in force . . . they are reminded that the first obligation of each of them in this emergency is to the public."

In the employers reply, which accepted unqualifiedly the terms of the commission, Mr. Thomas G. Plant, shipowner spokesman said that by the Commission's action, he understood that the Commission is "assuming responsibility for bringing about a permanent solution without interruption of commerce."

The union reply, while accepting the Commission's request for additional negotiating time, nevertheless, was more cautious. In the first place it specified that the truce should continue to Oct. 26. This time was set because it is on that date that the Maritime commission is first qualified to act legally. It could not function legally until 30 days after its appointment according to the Congressional Act. The Commission was appointed by the President Sept. 26.

In the second place the unions stipulated that the wage provisions reached in future agreements during the truce be retroactive to Oct. 1.

Issues at Stake

As close observers now view the impasse the matter of hiring halls, penalties for infraction of the contract and enforcement of those penalties, wages, and preferential employment for union labor are the issues at stake.

The employers have constantly insisted that these issues be arbitrated but the unions have held that they would lose under arbitration.

The unions have further held that they were capable of enforcing the penalties for infraction of contract regulations, and promise to punish by fine, suspension, or expulsion members guilty of illegal work stoppages and other acts breaking working rules.

But the employers have held, until recently, that a special board should be set up to handle these cases. They have asked an elaborate penalty system. But now they agree to allow the union 24 hours to punish the alleged offender, with the board deciding whether or not the punishment were just. If there was a deadlock an abitrator would be called. This is one example of the type of impasse faced by the Maritime Commission in seeking a peaceful solution acceptable to all sides.

Maritime Commission Asks Adequate Time For Strike Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A new plea for unlimited time to investigate issues involved in the Pacific Coast waterfront dispute was made today by the Maritime Commission in telegrams to union leaders urging them not to do anything to "embarrass peace negotiations."

Asserting it had neither rejected nor accepted a union proffer of only a 10-day extension, effective midnight tonight, of present working agreements, the commission asked maritime groups to appreciate its need for "reasonable time" in which to complete an inquiry and make findings.

The shipping agency's views on the coast situations were outlined in telegrams to Harry Lundberg, secretary of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and F. M. Kelley, secretary of a joint union negotiating committee.

As the midnight "zero hour" for expiration of a current truce neared, the commission wired Mr. Kelley:

"It would be unfortunate if any action is taken by your membership which will embarrass the commission in its efforts to ascertain exact conditions through Admiral Hamlet's (Harry G. Hamlet, named to conduct the San Francisco inquiry) investigation or to create an atmosphere of further unrest on the part of your membership which would make it more difficult for Admiral Hamlet to conduct his investigation."

Police Use Gas Bombs To Break Up Pickets At Salinas Lettuce Sheds

SALINAS, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—Sheriff Carl Abbott called 200 deputized citizens on special duty last night "to meet further trouble with force" in the lettuce strike area, where police used gas and clubs to turn back pickets marching repeatedly on barricaded packing sheds. Forty-three persons were arrested on picketing and unlawful assembly charges.

Yesterday's first clash occurred, Police Chief George Griffin said, when 400 strikers massed before a barricaded packing plant and refused to disperse. Chief Griffin said about 20 gas bombs were fired at his order. The crowd retreated and formed again, attempting to march through downtown streets. Police turned them back.

Again the strikers rallied for a parade and once more the police scattered them.

Pacific Longshore Truce Extended for Negotiation

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Hopes for peaceful settlement of a dispute which has threatened a coastwide tieup of shipping were strengthened today by acceptance of a second truce period in which to negotiate.

Mediators saw another hopeful sign in the deferring by a major waterfront workers' union of a strike vote pending arrival of United States Maritime Commission representatives.

The new truce, accepted for an indefinite period by employers but limited to Oct. 26 by the unions, started last midnight. At that hour a formal 15-day extension of 1034 strike agreements expired.

Both sides accepted the new truce at the request of the maritime commission, whose representatives are due here Sunday.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, representing 7000 of the 37,000 coast dock and seagoing workers, announced postponement of the strike vote last night. Harry Lundeberg, secretary, asserted this did not mean his union was breaking with the Maritime Federation's joint committee, which called for the vote.

He declared the union recognized the commission's authority to investigate the situation, but did not accept it as an arbitration board.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's association, declared in San Pedro last night that Atlantic and Gulf unions would support such a strike. He said it could only be averted by assurance the I. L. A. will retain union hiring halls and six-hour work day.

Typhoon Fatalities Mount

MANILA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Authorities and relief officials moved swiftly through typhoon-stricken northern Luzon Island last night, while the fatalities rose to 408 and about 600 persons remained missing.

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Reich Hails Belgian Neutrality Move

Brussels Will Honor Its League Pledges, Powers Assured

London Keeps Calm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—The assurance that Belgium will honor all her obligations under the League Covenant has been given both here and at Paris following the alarm caused in the French capital at King Leopold's neutrality speech.

The phrase is admittedly vague, since everybody has a different way of interpreting League obligations, but the intimation has had a calming effect.

Britain in any case is not taking any change in Belgian policy so tragically as France. It is generally assumed here that the Belgian King's statement is largely for home consumption.

Contrary Influences

It is pointed out that the Flemish have long been against remaining tied to France and that the new Rexist Party, whose influence is growing, is suspicious both of the dangers of French Communists winning of Belgian workers and of France's alliance with the U. S. S. R.

Nevertheless, informed circles here fully realize that what King Leopold said is the outcome of the increased military strength of Germany. Remilitarization of the Rhineland and the rapid expansion of German armaments have decreased the value of the French alliance not only for Belgium but still more for France's eastern allies.

Would Placate Reich

The smaller countries allied to France are therefore increasingly anxious to avoid incurring Germany's hostility. Thus, Belgium, while reiterating the determination to defend its own frontiers, is not ready to take commitments which might involve her in having to invade Germany as a result of France's eastern obligations.

Belgian armaments, therefore, are to be conditioned strictly on the needs of defense of her own soil against an invader.

There is reason to believe that states like Roumania and Yugoslavia are carefully examining the situation in the hope of being able to follow the Belgian example.

Pressure Exerted

But it is already evident that much pressure is to be exerted on Belgium to keep her defection from the system of collective security within bounds. It is being pointed out to her, for instance, that if her neutrality is absolute, Germany will have a shorter western frontier to defend and therefore will be better able to wage war in the east or south.

But, as intimated in yesterday's message, the chief inference which diplomatic circles here drew from King Leopold's words is that the armament increases which he announced at the same time as the new neutrality policy are Belgium's last word. An arms race, so far as she is concerned, is ended.

The natural corollary is that sooner or later other states must come to the same conclusion.

Textile Training In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—What was purported to be a distinctly forward step in industrial education was inaugurated here recently when th Junior College of the Textile Industrial Institute launched its first class in textile engineering under the direction of S. H. Cunningham, cost accountant of Mayfair Mills at Arcadia, near here, and a graduate of Clemson College. A record enrollment marked the first class.

Through the co-operation of Mayfair Mills, students in the textile department are to receive not only a theoretical, but practical and laboratory training. The company has offered the use of machinery in its plant for laboratory and practical study in the technical phases of textile production.

Twice each week, the class will have recitations and periods will be provided for actual study in the mill when the students will be given an opportunity to learn about and operate the various machines. Repairing, dismantling and assembling machinery will constitute an essential portion of the practical study.

In the opinion of Dr. R. B. Burgess, president of the institute, co-operation on the part of officials will put the school in a position to give a thorough course in the science of textiles, thereby enabling the students to become efficiently trained for textile officials.

For the benefit of those who would otherwise not be permitted to attend, classes in textiles are being held at night.

Marlen Pew

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Marlen Pew, former editor of the trade journal, Editor and Publisher, and vigorous crusader for a free press, who passed on yesterday, during his 42 years of work in newspapers, news services and magazines, advocated a "critical, crusading, conscientious, intelligent, public service journalism." He held that three institutions, religion, speech, and the press, should be independent of all restraint—"free even to go wrong."

A native of Niles, Ohio, Mr. Pew worked on the Cleveland Press, then came to New York in 1897 as correspondent of the Scripps-McRae Press Association. He later served on the New York Evening Journal, and as editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, managing editor of the Boston Traveler, news manager of the United Press, editor of the Philadelphia News-Post and editor of the International News Service.

During the World War he was press representative of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and had charge of handling the casualty lists of the American Expeditionary Force.

Article of Covenant Affected by Belgium

ARTICLE XVI of the League Covenant which is said to have been affected by Belgium's neutrality announcement says, in part:

The members of the League agree . . . that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenants of the League.

Madrid in Drive To Win Union Of Loyalist Forces

MADRID, Oct. 16 (delayed by censor)—Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, now "Supreme Chief of the Peoples' Forces," poured fresh troops into his battle-lines today to block a new fascist plan for a simultaneous attack on Madrid from both sides.

He conferred also with the newly-named Commissar-General of War and State, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, and four vice-commissars whose duties, it was officially disclosed, are to stop political quarrels between militia divisions.

At the same time Señor Largo Caballero was represented as watching intently for signs that Moscow had broken away from the International Non-Intervention Pact.

The new recruits were flung into the battle-line on both western and eastern fronts upon receipt of information that enemy thrusts were imminent both on Navalcarnero, 17 miles to the west, and Guadalajara, 32 miles to the northeast.

West of the capital, peasants, mustered into service by the military, strung barbed wire to stop the fascist offensive.

The Official Gazette described the duties of the new commissars as "the promulgation of political and social measures," with their chief task that of smoothing out political differences within the army.

Political circles interpreted the new appointments, topped by the all-powerful rank given the Premier, as evidence of a final effort to rally the Government's forces, now that the capital has its back to the wall.

Within the city, it was learned that a thousand suspects had been arrested in the last few days, all accused of having fascist sympathies.

Rebel Columns Push On With Little Opposition

WITH GEN JOSE VARELA'S FASCIST ARMY, APPROACHING MADRID, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 15 (delayed) (AP)—Pushing on steadily into gently rolling countryside, three columns of this advancing army now are within striking distance of Navalcarnero, just 17 miles from Madrid.

In this less mountainous terrain the Government will have even more trouble checking the insurgent advance.

Today the fascist push was virtually unopposed except near Chapineria, where Colonel Castejon's column from San Martin de Valdeiglesias was forced to bring up artillery to clear the mountain passes.

The village of Mentrida, northeast of Santa Cruz del Retamar, has been occupied by the fascists, and it was indicated that there would be a union of the advancing forces near Villamanta, a few miles northeast of Mentrida.

Hide and Seek

The newest advance, less sensational than the start of the push, gave further testimony to the success of Gen. José Varela's strategy in using secondary roads instead of main highways.

It has become a merry game of hide and seek to find the actual fighting along the interlocking roads which are being used in the advance.

General Varela, who believes in personal contact with the front lines, now must cover a hundred miles daily in his automobile.

This evening's most exciting incident was the capture of the government aviator who earlier had bailed out of his burning plane above General Varela's command post, and, as fascist officers watched, pretended to commit suicide in the air, escaping when his chute came down in a patch of woods.

He was found near Villa del Prado and brought before General Varela.

The fascists identified him as a Yugoslavian, about 25 years old, but when they tried to talk with him in several languages he merely smiled. His composure was remarkable.

Officers said he was a Yugoslavian reserve officer who had been hired by the Madrid Government for 3000 pesetas a month, with 200,000 pesetas insurance.

Bridges dynamited by the Government now present one of the major obstacles to the fascist advance.

Wilhelmstrasse Sees Drift Away From Old Alliance System

Locarno Hard Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 16—Belgium's new policy of neutrality as announced by King Leopold—the International Non-Intervention Committee's refusal to be rushed by the Soviets into precipitating matters in Spain—the favorable course for the rebels in the Spanish war—these are among the many causes for satisfaction in German foreign political circles here today.

In fact, developments during the past few months have given rise to the general impression in responsible circles here that the Third Reich has only to wait for the right moment and things will fall almost unsought into its lap.

Ends Close Alliance

Belgium's return to its pre-war neutrality policy is generally interpreted here as an end to the close alliance with France, which has been considered one of the fundamental supports of post-war Europe and as marking a serious breach in the French alliance system generally.

Further, it is taken to be confirmation of the German viewpoint that "collective security" is in practice impossible at this stage of European development; in fact, that for small nations collective security is not a protection but a danger.

Point the Moral

Since Belgium's action is also assumed here to be the result of fear of possible complications arising through the Franco-Soviet alliance, observers here naturally make use of the opportunity to point the moral to France.

This new attitude of Belgium is regarded as necessitating an entirely fresh basis for the new Western Locarno. But certain circles maintain that the idea of a western pact now resolves itself into a four-power pact and they declare that Premier Benito Mussolini's proposal for an agreement embracing the four great powers—Britain, Italy, Germany and France—is now resuscitated in quite an unexpected way.

Locarno Reply Indefinite

In this connection, the general opinion expressed here is that the unpublished German reply to Anthony Eden's Locarno Memorandum is indefinite and does not carry the Western Locarno discussion much farther.

All that is happening in Europe today is taken by the German press to support the National Socialist contention that the time has come for a united European front against bolshevism. This continues to be the theme of speeches by party leaders. The vehemence with which the Thorez incident at Strasbourg last week end was treated in the German press for the last few days is intended to influence France toward the German contention.

'Homes' for Quail Sought by Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Government reported progress yesterday in its efforts to provide better housing for quail. Its biological survey bureau has been asking farmers not to farm too closely, so the bob whites will have some place to stay.

"Many farmers have co-operated generously in founding 'homes' for birds," reported Frank G. Grimes of the survey, "but we've still got to carry our campaign to thousands of others if we're to have plenty of birds."

The scarcity of suitable living quarters, with shelter and warmth and protection and near-by food, was described as a prime reason why there won't be as many birds to hunt this season as in other years.

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Bishop Freeman Urges Five-Point Crusade on War

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C. yesterday urged that Christendom unite in a five-point crusade against war.

In an address prepared for the opening session of a Pan-American conference of Anglican bishops in suburban Evanston, he proposed that all Christians:

"Stand resolutely for the Kellogg-Briand peace pact; act to suppress all measures contributing to causes that produce war or stimulate the war spirit.

"Attack those economic, social and political systems that in practice today generate evils inevitably leading to confusion and ultimately to war, including injustice, greed and race prejudice.

"Recognize racial and temperamental differences, and act against over-accentuated class consciousness."

Bishop Freeman said " the sepation of church and state is not an implied divorce; their interests are identical when the question of maintenance of the world's peace is considered."

Condemning "an excess of nationalism" and declaring a "demand for more economic advantage has unbalanced the minds of rulers and dictators alike," Bishop Freeman said. "The church more than all other institutions must suffer, unless war is checked."

Discussions of the conference, first of its kind, centered on world peace and Episcopal missionary work in the Western Hemisphere.

Dignitaries present included: The Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, archbishop of Toronto and Anglican primate of Canada; the Most Rev. Edward Hutson, primate of the West Indies; the Most Rev. Adam de Pencier, archbishop of New Westminster, Can.; Bishop John Dauglish of Nassau; Bishop John Cragg Farthing of Montreal; Bishop Harry Carson of Haiti; Bishop Hiram Hulse of Cuba; Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, of Alaska, Bishop W. A. Geddes of Yukon; Bishop W. R. Adams of Kottenay, Can.; and Bishop Rocksborough R. Smith of Algoma, Ont.

In its concluding session the House of Bishops of the United States, which has been meeting at the same time, elected the Venerable Winfred H. Ziegler, archdeacon of Chicago diocese for six years, as Bishop of Wyoming.

Shelter for Spanish Children Provided By Fund in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Help for children who have been forced to flee from a Spain torn by revolution is the aim of an appeal made here by the Save-the-Children Fund.

The fund is attempting to provide money with which to clothe, feed and provide shelter for child refugees who have crossed into France, and to help many still stranded in Spain.

A start has been made, through the co-operation of the French Government and the Save-the-Children International Union, by transferring some 300 children from Santander to the French port of St. Nazaire, where they are being cared for until arrangements can be made for their repatriation.

"Activities to remedy in any complete degree the disaster caused to the children of the present civil war must be postponed until such time as the situation has cleared," Dr. Gugula Kall, member of the executive committee of the Save-the-Children International Union who has been in charge of welfare activities for Spanish children, declared in a statement specially given to the Monitor. "But acute distress calls for immediate relief in different parts of spain and among children for whom refuge has been found across the frontier.

"Most pathetic of all, perhaps," he added, "is the plight of the children who, when hostilities broke out, were away from their homes enjoying summer holiday camps. Many of these have found themselves stranded in territory under the control of one of the combatants, while their parents live in territory under the control of the other. It is the intention of the Save-the-Children International Union to do everything possible to bring about reunions of these families and in the meantime to care for the welfare of the children.

"Then," Dr. Kall continued, "there is the question of orphans, who have lost their parents in the fighting. Numbers of these are also in France and it will be quite impossible for them to return to Spain until normal conditions have been restored. It will therefore be necessary to maintain them for what may be a protracted period."

A City Carved in Rose-Red Cliffs

Petra, Once 'Eagles' Nest of Edom,' Throve as Caravan Center

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PETRA, Transjordan — Do you know the most surprising of all the ancient capitals? I think it is Petra, the purple city, the eagles' nest of Edom, associated with the Mount Seir and Sela of the Old Testament.

To visit it we go east by car from Jerusalem, cross the Jordan, mount the plateau beyond, turn south and travel all day long until we come to Ma'an, halfway between the Dead and Red Seas, where we bid our car good-by and take horses.

For an hour we follow winding defiles, pierce deeper and deeper into the cluster of heights about Aaron's Mt. Hor, and suddenly come to a narrow aisle between two towering walls of rock.

Shutting Out the Sky

Here we dismount and pass on foot for a mile and a half through surely one of the most impressive archways that nature ever built. On either side rise high stone canvases that nature painted in purple, red and orange. The hues, blending into one another along a thousand jagged or curved lines, make me think of water colors on silks or grains in polished wood. Two buoyant rows of gorgeous flowers march with us along our path.

In places, the lofty walls bow to each other and almost meet above our heads, leaving but a narrow slit through which the light may pierce. Then suddenly our chasm widens as though it had prepared a place for chariots to pass. The encompassing precipices slant outward and a flood of light sweeps down. We are in a deep purple chamber crowned with the sky's blue vault.

The canyon now narrows again. Its converging sides hold great umbrellas over us. It is as though we were walking under outstretching porticos of vast sea shells, when our road abruptly ends. Gangs of monstrous boulders have seized each other in savage rivalry, each striving to stand first and alone across the corridor.

Tunnel of Color

They rise gnarled and braided, like primeval trees that a cyclone had twisted, yet one mounts high above the others and throws his disheveled head toward heaven in a victorious boast that he has blocked this highway of the giants.

But it is a futile triumph. For our avenue swings round the intruder and continues to squeeze its way among the cliffs.

We go on and on in this scenic tunnel of lights and shades, of crimson and purple, of weird forms and fantastic shapes, with a new spectacle at every turn. All is deserted. We sight no hut, and see no tent. We are alone in solitude and silence, with naught but flaming oleanders and glowing boulders to brighten the august and gloomy desolation.

We walk as kings down a timeless processional way which a tempestuous nature has hewed out for us. We hope it may not end soon. Splendor and grandeur are our attendants and we beg them march on with us.

William Thompson

Tomb of the Urns, Petra

The Holy Land

Fourteenth of 51 Articles

But they reject our bidding and command a halt. The way has broadened into a large ring, and there before us, cut in the face of a stupendous cliff, is a great building, called El-Hazre. The overhanging walls that encircle it are bowing in obeisance. About and beyond them rise terraced peaks to serve as sentinels. Dark glows the purple of the surrounding walls as a background for the soft and fragile pink of that temple in the rock.

Or is it a temple? Perhaps it is a church. Maybe a palace. Some authorities call it Pharaoh's Treasury. It is two stories high, with columns in each, also with well-chiseled frieze and splendid portals, all cut from the solid rock. The columns were not brought here, nor was the imposing cupola placed above the entrance, neither were the statues lifted into place. They were all hewed there in the cliff, as was the wide and spacious cavern of which they form the façade.

Nature cut out the avenue and dug the deep square amid the towering walls, then men came to her aid and made this astounding monument. It breaks upon you as a vision and grips you as a dream. A temple in a jungle. Chiseled columns in a lone and desolate wilderness. A sort of Parthenon among the obscurest crags, which both the worshipped and the worshippers have long abandoned.

Ancient Theater

Its pink hues are delicate as cherry blossoms. The soft ethereal light which it emits suffuses the whole dark cave. Here nature threw a colored picture on the screen of time. A rough, rugged rock shines with the gentle glow of a silken lantern.

We would tarry long amid this solitary splendor, but we must journey on. Our cliff-lined avenue leads to new wonders, ever showing us new friezes, plates and figures which nature has made upon its walls. Then suddenly it opens into a plain and we see an ancient theater, with 30 ranges of seats cut one above the other. The scenery becomes somewhat less precipitous, declivities recede, and we get a wider view.

Petra is now before us and it seems even from the beginning to have been a city of the dead. There is nothing but tombs of every shape and size. Some are stone edifices standing out from the cliffs. Most are hewn in the rocks themselves. We see a cluster of terraced pyramids rising from a rocky plain. And everywhere in these massive natural mounds are cut rock tombs.

Defiles branch out on every side, gullies mount toward the encompassing peaks, a tangle of gorges winds amid the precipices, and everywhere are entrances to stone tombs. Some are large and of several stories, adorned with magnificent porticoes, columns, friezes or arched doorways. And beside them are enormous flat rocks or high places where men once offered sacrifices.

Abode of the Gods

This was a sacred place, the gods were thought to dwell in this wild, majestic maze of boulder-lined ravines. This desolate and commanding solitude made men think of heaven and they vied with one another in building secure resting places for departed loved ones—or to be used by themselves.

If we leave the theater, traverse the basin where stood the ancient city and pass through another great defile, we shall come to a long and well-cut stairway, following the tortuous course of a rapidly ascending canyon. Along the way is strewn a grand profusion of giant crags. Gnarled and aged trees spring out from crevices. Luxuriant verdure pours over the rocks. We pass from vista to vista, and toil on in wonder, certain that this remarkable stairway must lead to a fitting culmination.

And indeed it does. There it is before us—a wide-doored, high-roofed cavern, facing a yawning chasm, squeezed between two gnarled cliffs and nestling beneath a mountain pyramid.

Crowning Temple

Lofty and gigantic is this crowning temple of Petra which mingles its stupendous columns with savage precipices, gazes out toward towering red cliffs over gloomy purple canyons, blazes in the conflagration of a hundred crimson mountains and cries to all ages of man's search for God.

It was in order to come nearer to the mysteries of heaven that endless lines of men and women through long, long centuries mounted this royal stairway.

Petra was the stronghold of the Edomites and the grandest high place of Baal. Its wealth once sprang from laden caravans at this desert crossroads. From this rocky nest are believed to have sprung the Idumaeans and the family of Herod which ruled Palestine in Jesus' time.

Here throve the Nabataeans, an early people whose monuments still survive. To this site, tradition says the children of Israel came. Petra was conquered by Greeks and Romans. Here sought refuge early Christians. Then fanatical Arabs swept up these grand defiles, became their masters and dedicated the long famous and once wealthy capital to age-long desolation.

Family of Herod Traced to Idumaeans Springing From This Place

Swiss Migration Overseas Backed By Federal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Another encouraging, though admittedly small, sign of returning world economic recovery is seen here in the decision of the Swiss Federal Government to set aside a sum of 2,000,000 Swiss francs (about £130,000) to assist emigration.

Half the sum earmarked is to help needy but otherwise qualified Swiss citizens to emigrate overseas. The other 1,000,000 francs is toward "internal colonization" and emigration to European countries.

British Columbia Favorable

Countries considered suitable for settlement overseas are those whose climate and labor conditions correspond as nearly as possible to Switzerland's. British Columbia, for instance, is held to be eminently suitable. The cost of settlement there in South America is estimated at 3000 to 4000 Swiss francs (about £200 to £260) for undeveloped land, and double that amount for developed land.

The qualifications of prospective emigrants will be carefully examined by a technical committee. No subsidies will be considered unless the Canton of origin of each emigrant pays at least one third of the total advance.

Internal Settlement Preferred

Actually, internal settlement rather than emigration is the watchword of the Government, for naturally Berne's first concern is for the local labor market. Moreover the little Alpine republic hardly knows overpopulation. There is also the fact that unemployment in countries suitable for emigration is at least as high as in Switzerland.

The Swiss birth rate, too, is falling, and the average age of the population is steadily rising. Any large scale migration by young Swiss citizens would therefore be very hard on the nation's labor supply.

There is also a consideration that only fully trained agricultural workers are suitable. And in view of the experience of other countries the feeling here is that it would be distinctly unwise to send out Swiss watchmakers and textile workers where other classes of industrial employees have failed to make good with farming.

Must Have Markets

Finally, it is realized that the success or otherwise of a colony depends most of all on its ability to find markets for its produce, and nowadays new markets aren't exactly going begging.

Swiss emigration overseas reached its peak in 1920 with 9276 emigrants. Last year the number fell to 1250. Since 1922, the Association for Internal Settlement and Industrial Workers' Farms in Zurich has succeeded in settling some 2000 colonists in Canada and France. The Government is anxious to help the society and is now considering the possibility of testing the suitability of prospective emigrants by means of a probationary period in a special camp or on an estate.

Judge Apologizes To Negro Confined In Jail Illegally

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Federal Judge John D. Martin apologized in the name of the United States yesterday to a Negro, Robert Broadie, who had been held in jail without cause for four months through an error of a court attaché.

"You have been done a great injustice," Judge Martin told the Negro. "I want the district attorney to take up the matter with the United States Attorney General to see if you cannot receive compensation for your wrongful imprisonment."

Last April, federal agents arrested Mr. Broadie and charged him with operating a still. He was unable to make bond and went to jail. On June 12 a federal grand jury returned a no-true bill in the case, but through error Mr. Broadie was not released from jail.

On July 28, agents arrested Aleck Broady, Negro, on the same charge. He was released from jail on making $1000 bond, and on Monday the federal grand jury indicted him.

When the case of Aleck Broady came before the court, Robert Broadie stepped forward and entered a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to a year and a day in prison and fined $400.

An attorney learned of the mix-up and went into court with Aleck Broady. He explained the situation and Aleck pleaded guilty.

Judge Martin said he was "heartbroken" that Robert Broadie had been wrongfully held, terming the attaché's error "gross negligence." "But why did you plead guilty?" he asked.

"'Judge,' the Negro replied, "I was tired of sitting in that jail. I wanted to get it over with and start serving my sentence and get out. I wasn't getting nowhere."

South Carolina Soil Work Called of World Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—What is being accomplished on South Carolina's 125,000-acre soil conservation project on South Tyger river near here has been praised in a report by R. Dudley Hampton of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa. He visited this city several months ago under the Carnegie Foundation Visitors Grants Committee, which was devised to enable qualified persons of South Africa to tour Canada and the United States studying certain social, educational and economic problems.

The ravages of soil erosion in the southern states of America are much worse than anything seen by him in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Hampton declared. He called himself "fortunate" to visit the South Tyger river. "This project of 125,000 acres," he said, "is located along the banks of the river and extends a distance of 40 miles. Although the work is only in its infancy, already much valuable information has been collected and it has been proved that many of the erosion control theories which were advanced in the past are not always successful when put into actual practice."

Mr. Hampton added that the South Tyger project possesses world-wide interest.

Economist Defends Big Farms At World Parley in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. — Economists in many parts of the world are now seeking right recipes for extracting from agriculture better meals for poor persons, better conditions for farm workers and better returns for farm owners, all at the same time.

Preliminary discussions on this difficult task were heard here at the recent International Conference of Agricultural Economists when 230 delegates from 19 countries met to exchange views.

Vacations for Farmers

The difficulty, it was stated, is in balancing the claims of the farm worker who looks longingly toward the jobs of town folk and asks for similar short hours and opportunities for vacations, the poor city dwellers who cry for cheaper food, and the farmers who are not quite sure how it can be done without their interests being threatened.

Mr. A. Bridges, deputy director of the Oxford University Agricultural Economics Research Institution, giving a paper on farm organization, queried whether agriculture in developed countries ought to be allowed to continue on the lines of "small farms and more farms" or whether it would not be better to rationalize agriculture by means of capitalization through large organizations.

Attracted by City Wages

Referring to labor problems, he declared that the better standard of wages and hours elsewhere tended to make more enterprising and efficient workers leave agriculture. And now, he stated, as a result of the small-farm development, it becomes increasingly difficult to assure farm workers getting freedom of any kind from daily toil.

"Is agriculture," Mr. Bridges asked, "to be organized on a basis which makes for the highest efficiency in the use of land, labor, and capital?"

Large or Small Farms

Increases in technical efficiency should have led, he continued, to more economical production, but this has, he maintained, been limited by the small scope of the organization of farming.

"Is it not true," he asked, "that because of the too great subdivision of holdings, by the method of individual capital control and by the difficulties associated with labor organization, the capital costs and maintenance of equipment in agriculture are too high, that manpower is wasted, that primary marketing of farm products is too costly, and the industry generally not so efficient as it might be?"

He pointed out, however, that if large-scale farms were established in developed countries, and the industry thus reorganized, movements for putting large numbers of jobless back onto the land would have to be stopped.

The question is, Mr. Bridges said, which is best for national and international policy.

Prof. R. B. Forrester of the Department of Economics, University College of Wales, spoke of the problems of the people's food, and the pressing need, either for more income or for cheaper nourishment.

"It is clear," he declared, "that to obtain adequate diet large numbers of people in highly developed industrial countries need more income, even if allowances are made for badly directed expenditure and deliberate under-expenditure."

Peiping to Replace Noon-Day Gun With 7 Standard Clocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — American residents here who have for years bemoaned the complete absence of any standard timing system are breathing a sigh of relief. Seven standard clocks are to be installed throughout the city by the municipal government in the near future.

Trains, appointments, shows, and all social occasions have been difficult things to meet since the embassy quarter abandoned the practice several years ago of firing a noon-day gun by which everyone used to set his watch. Since then few clocks in Peiping have ever agreed. Even the various railways sometimes differ in their time, and local residents were notoriously late on all occasions.

Chinese, who often arrive at a train an hour early but who do not always bother to arrive anywhere else on time, do not seem to mind.

But to Americans and other foreigners educated to promptness and accustomed to uniform timing systems, the installation of standard city time will come as the solution to a problem which has, heretofore, been unanswerable—"What IS the correct time?"

Batten Becomes President Of Ayer Advertising Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., one of the world's largest advertising agencies, with headquarters in Philadelphia, today has a new president in H. A. Batten, formerly vice-president, director and chairman of the management committee.

Mr. Batten has been a member of the Ayer concern for 24 years, during a part of which he received training under F. Wayland Ayer, the founder. He is the author of numerous magazine articles and is co-author of a book on advertising and merchandising methods.

Electric Eyes and Ears Set To Guard U. S. Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam believes in locking his barn door before the horse is stolen.

Irreplaceable historic documents, billions of dollars in gold and silver, the President's home and other treasures of the Federal Government are now being protected, not only by locks and bolts, but by the most modern electrical devices that inventors have conceived to outwit vandals and fire.

For many years, private companies have been using electricity to operate protective devices in factories, banks, stores and residences of the wealthy, but only recently, since the enlarged federal building program was initiated, has the government made any large-scale purchases of this type of equipment.

Apparatus Produced

Now Uncle Sam is a very important customer. The government's needs have helped the industry to extend its research and produce more efficient apparatus. As a result, electric eyes that never sleep, electric ears that never grow deaf and an electric touch that never grows numb are now supplementing human organs which have sometimes proved fallible.

Sightseers are never shown the intricate wirings, signal mechanisms, photoelectric cells, sound detectors, and emergency call boxes when visiting the government buildings; but like a corps of genii, they are there, ever-ready to detect the need of help and sound an alarm.

These automatic devices now or in the near future will:

Persons, Documents Metal

Protect the President and his family as well as the historic executive mansion against fire, by detecting any conflagration in its early stage.

Stand guard over the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and other valuable documents in the new Federal Archives.

Make Treasury vaults impregnable against hammers, explosives or blow torches.

Aid Bureau of Engraving chiefs in keeping safe the paper money and stamps printed under their supervision.

Increase the security of vast gold and silver supplies at the three U. S. Mints.

Safeguard billions in gold bullion at the new underground gold vault at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

When the President of the United States is ready to retire at night, he rings a bell notifying White House ushers that they may turn out the lights, lock the doors and send word to secret service men, maids and butlers that their day's work is done.

From then on until morning, the mansion is in the hands of a small corps of guards who make rounds every half hour through the dark halls, sending "All's well" signals to the guard room from various stations, including one just outside the President's door. The former antiquated bell-ringing system is now being replaced with the latest type of automatic electric guards patrol system, which in the future will assure alertness on the part of the guards and give the President and his family better protection against possible nocturnal intruders.

Thin copper tubing, inconspicuously laid around the picture moldings, will be the new watchman for fires at the White House. The slightest out-of-the-ordinary rate of rise in temperatures will be detected by this unseen tubing installed from kitchens to garret and on duty 24 hours of the day. An unusually rapid rise in temperature in any room or closet will expand this tubing and automatically send an alarm to the usher's office at the main entrance of the mansion. A printed tape will also distinctly record the exact time of the alarm and its precise location.

Locating Stragglers

In the new $12,000,000 Archives Building, an electric protective system is already to handle anyone who might suddenly take a notion to stay in the stack rooms all night with the idea of making away with a valuable document. His first move or slightest cough after closing hours will, entirely without his knowledge, ring an alarm notifying guards of his presence and telling them exactly where he is.

"Undefeatable" is the way the system recently installed to protect the gold in the United States Treasury is described. This apparatus is being duplicated in the huge underground gold vault nearing completion at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The 33 Federal Reserve banks are protected by similar electrical devices, and recently contracts were signed for the installation of equipment at the United States Mints at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco.

In all these depositories, protection problems have been created by the enormous accumulation of gold and silver in this country in recent years. The equipment designed for the mints after intensive study is said to be capable of caring for any emergency from the intrusion of a single skillful gangster to a raid by an entire army or frenzied mob.

The Treasury protective system was entirely renovated less than two years ago.

In the Archives Building, engineers had a problem unlike any they had ever tackled before. It was not the usual vault or small compact space that must be protected, but extensive rows of open shelves filled with documents to which large numbers of persons with proper credentials can gain entrance during the day.

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JIMMY: I agree, I dropped into my local branch last week to order a new suit. I didn't intend to buy an overcoat, but when I saw what they had to offer I fell for this one and walked out in it.

BOB: I did pretty much the same. It's this new handy tie belt that got me. It's a very snappy idea.

JIMMY: I like it. It's marvellous how they can keep it up at the price. Why that coat of yours looks like five or seven guineas.

BOB: And I paid 50/- for it.

JIMMY: Same here. And I'll tell you this: as long as Rational Tailoring can turn out coats like these for 50/- you don't catch me spending more.

BOB: Exactly. When I bought this coat, I bought a raincoat as well—25 bob—seventy-five shillings for two coats. It's no wonder that men are going to them.

JIMMY: They've really put some sense into the price of clothes—and at the same time they keep the style right up to the minute.

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British Labor's Big Vote For Spanish Non-Intervention Overruled Large Minority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The decision to support non-intervention in the war in Spain, taken by the British Labor party at its recent annual meeting at Edinburgh, is approved as wise by the great majority of the 2,250,000 members of this Britain-wide organization. Nevertheless, the 700 delegates from the Trades Unions and the constituencies upon whose shoulders at the conference rested the onerous duty of making a pronouncement upon this highly controversial question, found themselves in a very difficult position.

The sympathies of practically all these delegates were strongly on the side of the Spanish workers who have been so desperately fighting to preserve popular institutions in Spain. Hardly any of them but were convinced that the reverses these Spanish workers had sustained were in large measure due to help given to the rebels by Italian and German sympathizers with fascism.

Many Voted Against

The case for intervention was put so eloquently at the meeting by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Noel Baker and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, that even the enormous influence wielded by the Labor party executive as represented by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Major Clement Attlee and Mr. Ernest Bevin, who spoke on the other side, proved insufficient to prevent a large proportion of hands going up against the motion which supported the official policy of neutrality.

Here, however, came in the constitutional practice of the British Labor party, designed to prevent snap decisions of all kinds. This practice is to submit questions of big importance to what is known as a "card vote." A "card vote" means that each delegate, instead of recording only his individual suffrage, is credited with one vote for every thousand members of the party in the particular constituency or Trade Union he represents. When this "card vote" was taken an overwhelming majority of 1,836,000 to 519,000 was found to be in favor of supporting the executive in its approval of non-intervention.

Local Debates for Neutrality

This was no mere mechanical victory for the party machine, because it had been known in advance that the question would be debated at the conference. Many preliminary discussions upon it had thus taken place locally in which opinion generally had been shown to be behind non-intervention.

The case for non-intervention as put at the meeting in Edinburgh was that in the present political situation any other course would mean a general European war.

"The question we have to face," said Mr. Greenwood, "is really this: is this horrible situation which has almost broken the hearts of many of us, to be allowed to develop into one which involves Europe in a great European struggle? Is this conference prepared to have a battle between democracy and dictatorship over the bleeding body of Spain?"

Another consideration placed before the meeting was that to vote for intervention would weaken the position of Premier Léon Blum's Government, a body which has committed itself on the other side. "If you establish free trade in arms, believe me," Mr. Greenwood said, "it can only be done over the body of M. Blum and the Popular Government of France. . . . Are you prepared to take a step, to make a recommendation which, if it were made effective would probably result in the destruction of one of the barriers against dictatorship and fascism?"

The Labor party's decision not to oppose non-intervention is dependent upon the condition that neutrality must be observed on both sides. As many members of the party hold strongly that this reservation is not being observed so far as Fascist support for the rebels is concerned, the whole question may have to be reviewed at an early date.

Wisconsin Hears Monitor's Views On Station WOMT

With Monitor Newscasters
No. 11

MANITOWOC, Wis. — Station WOMT, which radiocasts the Monitor Views the News in this city, serves in a dual capacity of catering to sea as well as land listeners. It radiocasts marine weather reports and acts as a radio compass station for ships which ply Lake Michigan.

The Monitor news is radiocast daily over WOMT for a 15-minute period. During the past summer the service was discontinued but was reinstated in August.

Pioneer Station

Started in 1926, WOMT has continued during the decade to pioneer many of the mechanical developments of radio. The management of WOMT claims that it was the second station in the United States to be put under crystal frequency control. Kenneth Page is the engineer in charge of audio frequency, and W. C. Dubin is in control of the radio frequency development of the transmitter. Two other government licensed operators are also in attendance to cover the 17-hour schedule of WOMT.

Francis M. Kadow, owner and manager of WOMT, also owns and operates a theater in this city. According to Mr. Kadow he devised the phrase "World's Only Mikadow Theater" from the call letters of his station. WOMT is a member of the ABC Network, with main studios in Chicago. Programs are interchanged between the 20 stations on the network in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, in addition to the programs that are fed out of the Chicago and New York studios of the network.

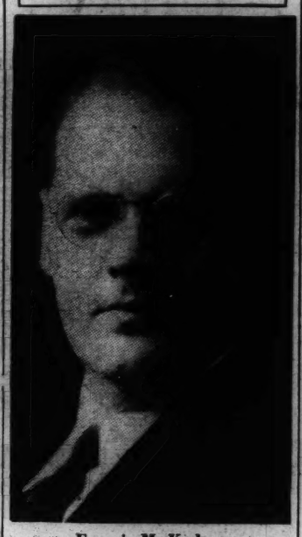
150,000 in Audience

WOMT estimates that it has a potential listening audience of 150,000 people scattered over a radius of 50 miles. It operates with a power of 100 watts on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

The station is liberal in its program policies, giving air time to all religious denominations and to all political parties. In addition to the Monitor news, it provides United Press bulletins every hour. All news over WOMT is read either by William Coats or Fritz Kaiser, station announcers. Charles Lueth is WOMT's chief announcer and Harry Rush its program manager.

The next article in this series appears on Oct. 23.

Manages WOMT



Francis M. Kadow
Owner of Station in Manitowoc, Wis., Whence Monitor News Is Radiocast

Lafayette Honors Two

EASTON, Penna., Oct. 16 (AP)—Lafayette College conferred honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws today on Dr. Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., and Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine.

The degrees were conferred during founders' day exercises. Dr. Prentice and Dr. Hauck served as deans of Lafayette College in past years and Dr. Prentice was acting president in 1926 and 1927.

Yucatan Jungle Reveals Culture Of Pre-Mayan Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — Remains of a culture which may have been directly ancestral to the great Mayan civilization of Yucatan have been discovered along the Ulua river, Honduras, by a joint Smithsonian-Peabody Museum archaeological expedition.

America's "Valley of Kings," stretching from Yucatan southward, has yielded cultural treasures rivaling the wealth of ancient Egypt. At Chichen Itza, Monte Alban, Quirigua and Copan are buildings, temples, pyramids and ball game courts that one can hardly call ruins. The ancient artisans built too well and the jungles hid the cities too effectively for destruction to have progressed very far. Hidden too by dense jungles are the highways built between cities, and the acres of rich farm lands where food plants we depend on so much today first were cultivated.

Sudden Civilization

Apparently the Mayan civilization sprang into being suddenly like a mushroom that shoots up overnight. And like the mushroom whose thin mycelium beneath the soil shows hardly a trace of the plant's origin, the Mayans flourished in full bloom for a few centuries and were gone. Archaeology finds no trace of their past.

This makes discoveries by the Smithsonian-Peabody expedition to Central America particularly significant, for along the Ulua river where for centuries it has been cutting a deeper channel, the remains of an ancient culture believed pre-Mayan have been found. The expedition, led by Dr. William D. Strong of the Bureau of American Ethnology, undertook to explore the so-called "Beaches of the Dead."

The location first was called to the attention of the world in 1929 by Mrs. Dorothy Popenoe, wife of a United Fruit Company official. This year's expedition is, in a sense, a continuation of her work.

Highest Aboriginal Culture

The Ulua region lies on the edge of the area occupied by the Maya civilization, the highest culture reached in aboriginal America. It was found in its declining stage by fifteenth-century Spanish explorers who destroyed what was left of it.

"Obviously," says Dr. Strong, "such a magnificent surge of human intellect and energy must have had a past. It could hardly have arisen full-fledged from nothing. Yet for the past two decades intensive archaeological work has failed to uncover more than questionable clues." It was the search for more trustworthy clues that led Dr. Strong and his associates, Alfred Kidder II and Drexel Paul Jr. of Peabody, to the scene.

Unfortunately, when they arrived in Honduras they found that heavy floods had wiped out the sites explored by Mrs. Popenoe. But by sinking a trench 20 feet deep near the river, they found a considerable accumulation of cultural remains of the ancient people, especially their house floors and pottery fragments.

Pottery Furnished Clue

The pottery was especially significant, according to Dr. Strong. It was decorated with designs and forms suggesting early Mayan types, although less elaborate. It was all either incised or painted with one color and never showed the elaborate many-colored decoration found on nearly all authenic Maya potherds. Refuse heaps and the remains of old houses also were found. Above these remains was a layer of sterile clay six and a half feet thick. Above the clay was another deposit of potsherds, this time typically Mayan.

It must have taken centuries for the clay layer between the two deposits to have been laid down. It is like a book with many pages torn out in the middle. Dr. Strong and his party then undertook to find those lost pages.

They partly succeeded at another site along the Comayagua river, a tributary of the Ulua. There they found remains of an apparent transition stage where the Maya type of pottery seemed to be shading off into the "Beaches of the Dead" style.

There seems little question, Dr. Strong points out, that "Beaches of the Dead" culture was ancestral to the Mayan. It was similar to it, much simpler, and preceded it in time. There are still a good many missing links, however, which must be found before the thesis can be fully established.

"Evidence to date seems to indicate that the Maya civilization came into its full flower with relative stupidity rather than developed slowly from humble beginnings over many centuries. This explosive phase is coming to be recognized by archaeologists as a feature of other great civilizations."

Racketeering Charges Brought in Washington

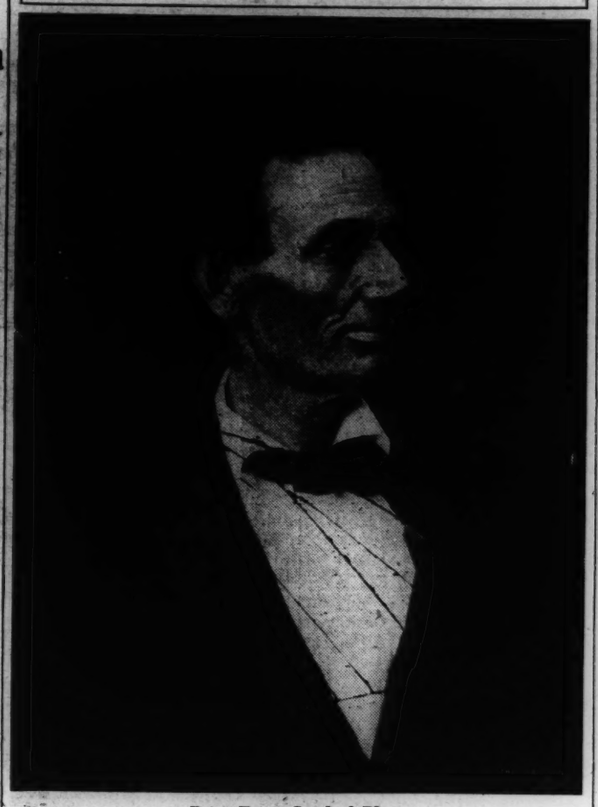
OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 16 (AP)—As the Seattle Post-Intelligencer entered its third month of suspension because of a strike of the American newspaper guild, Gov. Clarence D. Martin had under advisement a petition by several hundred women that he "purge the State of racketeering."

Another group of 150 women, who said they were "guild sympathizers," also were here to "show the Governor that a large group of citizens appreciate his position and attitude toward the guild and its fight to engage in collective bargaining."

State Senator Mary Farquharson, Seattle, asserted there was no racketeering in Seattle and "there is no reason for getting excited of fearful."

The first group, led by Mrs. Edwin Selvin of Seattle, charged yesterday that farmers, bringing produce to Seattle, had been forced to hire union truck drivers. This was denied by Ervin King, master of the State Grange, who said: "We have traced every specific complaint, asked the alleged victim for details, and, so far, not a single instance has been found."

Lincoln in 1860



Print From Cracked Plate
No Artist's Imaginings, but Lincoln as the Camera Recorded Him Just Before His Inauguration as President

Smithsonian Gets Original Negatives Of Lincoln Photos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Original negatives of two photographs of Abraham Lincoln, supposedly taken between his election to the Presidency and his inauguration, have just come into possession of the Smithsonian Institution.

The plates fell into the hands of the Government not long ago when they were broken during shipment by their former owner from Philadelphia to St. Louis. The mishap led to a claim against the Post Office department, which was settled satisfactorily to the owner and made the plates government property.

Alex Hesler, a Chicago photographer, made the pictures at Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill., shortly after the presidential election in November, 1860, according to records accompanying them. They were said to be good likenesses and were highly satisfactory both to Lincoln and his Springfield friends.

"While both plates are cracked, Smithsonian photographers have been able to make prints from them in which the lines of breakage and other imperfections have been eliminated by a skillful artist. The two poses are only slightly different. Both show Lincoln as smooth-shaven.

A writer for the American Guide recently dug out a letter disclosing that an 11-year-old girl persuaded him to grow a beard during the 1860 campaign. "All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you," she told him.

Vindication Asked For Civil Engineers Who 'Exposed Graft'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—County supervisors here have resolved to vindicate two local engineers who were expelled from the American Society of Civil Engineers for "unethical" conduct in exposing the San Gabriel dam graft six years ago.

The board passed a resolution requesting the national organization to reinstate B. F. Jakobsen and James H. Payne, who are still engaged in private practice here.

The resolution said the ousted pair "were the first persons to make the contention that the contractors at the forks site had been illegally paid approximately $800,000."

The resolution stated further that instead of commendation for their work, the two men were expelled on charges brought by E. C. Eaton, chief engineer of the county flood control district at the time of the scandal.

The Payne-Jakobsen affidavit presented to the county grand jury charged the county had paid the contractors for excavating 773,000 cubic yards of earth when only 500,000 yards actually had been removed.

The Eaton complaint was said to be based on the tradition that no engineer may check the work of another engineer without the latter's consent. Proponents for the vindication held that engineers in public service would have no expert check and the taxpayers would be forced into uneconomic contracts if the tradition were observed in public works.

Last July the county's recovery suit against the contractors was settled out of court at $737,086, approximately the amount the probing engineers estimated. Prosecution of the case also included conviction of former Supervisor Sidney T. Graves for accepting $80,000 in connection with the original settlement the county made to the contractors after the dam project was abandoned, following recommendation that the site was unsatisfactory from an engineering standpoint.

Now serving a six-year sentence at San Quentin prison, which began March 31, 1934, Mr. Graves will be asked for $116,000 in court proceedings, according to county counsel, which arranged the settlement. This figure represents $80,000 plus 6 per cent interest for 6½ years.

TVA Loses Plea To Dismiss Suit Of Power Firms

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Federal District Judge John J. Gore overruled today a motion by the Tennessee Valley Authority to dismiss a suit brought against it by 19 power companies, but did not pass upon the question of constitutionality of the TVA act.

The effect of the decision, in the opinion of attorneys, is to keep the suit before Judge Gore for hearing on the constitutional issues involved.

On the answers eventually given to those questions by the Supreme Court, it is generally agreed, the TVA power program likely will stand or fall.

"There may be cases where it would be proper to look to the constitutionality of an act to determine the question of jurisdiction," the Judge said in a written opinion, "but I think the case made by the averments in this bill brings it within the jurisdiction of this court, regardless of the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

Subject to Suit

"I think the averments, if proven, strip the defendants of their official character and constitute them private citizens in that regard, and . . . when such conditions exist, they are subject to suit in any court of competent jurisdiction where they are committing said illegal and unconstitutional acts, and where process can be served."

The power companies' suit was brought originally in Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., and transferred to Federal District Court on the plea of the TVA. Subsequently, the TVA filed a motion to dismiss, contending that under a section of the TVA act the suit should have been brought in the northern district of Alabama.

Legal Residence Fixed

The act fixed the authority's legal residence in that district.

"Certainly Congress may create a corporate agency for a lawful and constitutional purpose," the court said, "and in so doing may provide the forum in which such agency may be sued. And, so long as it acts within the constitutional powers granted, it may not be sued elsewhere."

Newspaper Hailed As Greatest Marvel

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Stephen Bolles, editor of the Janesville Daily Gazette, declared today that "nothing in the history of any development, except perhaps the radio and automobile, has compared with the growth of the daily newspaper in the city of from 5000 to 25,000 in the last two decades."

Speaking at the twenty third annual convention of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, Mr. Bolles said that mechanical marvels and expansion of press association reports had enabled the small city paper to grow overnight "from a baby . . . to husky manhood."

Mr. Bolles asserted the community newspaper "must be clean, it must be happily welcomed by women and children. It should be purged of dirt and breathe more than crime and disaster. It must be more discriminating than the metropolitan newspaper. . . ."

A MODERN HOTEL IN NEW YORK THAT IS NOT EXPENSIVE!
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
IN THE HEART OF THE GRAND CENTRAL DISTRICT
800 large, comfortable outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. SINGLE $3, DOUBLE $4. DOUBLE WITH TWIN BEDS $4.50. A limited number of $2.50 singles and $3.50 doubles.

Move Is Started For Halt on Red Inquiry in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP) — A resolution intended to stop a legislative investigation into charges of communistic teachings in state-supported institutions was introduced yesterday in the State House of Representatives by Representative Roy Hofheinz.

The resolution, which would order the investigating committee of five to report immediately and cease its labors, was not taken up immediately because of parliamentary restrictions.

"The inquiry is farcical and ridiculous," Mr. Hofheinz said. "It hasn't accomplished a single worthwhile thing. The committee gave a 19-year-old boy a big moment by asking his views on politics and government."

Mr. Hofheinz was referring to testimony of Otto Mullinax, law student at the University of Texas, who told the committee his teachers never had taught him communism or athelsm or advocated changing the form of the American Government.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP)—Members of the emergency peace campaign criticized Houston public school officials yesterday for canceling, because of "rumors of communistic leaning," speaking engagements of two peace campaign leaders.

Dr. Robert Norss Lovett of the University of Chicago and Dr. James W. Workman, district superintendent of the Methodist Church, South, of Fayetteville, Ark., were not allowed to speak in the schools.

"It looks like some people are going crazy," said Ewing Werlin, member of the peace campaign. "They're seeking mirages, raising horrible straw men where nothing at all exists."

W. A. Combs, chairman of the campaign's planning committee, criticized the action of J. O. Webb, director of the high schools, in canceling the speeches.

"Mr. Webb fails to give the names of these people he says have complained of the communistic leaning of Dr. Lovett and Dr. Workman," he said. "The speakers were sent to us by the national head of the peace campaign. The national speaking campaign was inaugurated last spring on the steps of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt herself participated in the ceremony which launched the campaign. I feel perfectly safe in presenting to the advocates of peace in Houston these two men."

Australia Visited By Oil Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—Following the rearrangement of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company interests in the United States two of the chief executives came to Australia to examine the business of the local company. They were G. S. Walden, chairman of the board of the New York organization, and Henry Dundas, vice-president of the company. Their wives accompanied them.

The general manager of the Australian company, E. A. Callana, visited New Zealand to meet Mr. Dundas on his arrival there, and toured the country's branches in both islands. Mr. Dundas will examine business interests in India before passing through Europe to return to the United States.

Mr. Walden, who has already inspected the refining plant at Palembang, Sumatra, is in Australia, "to understand marketing conditions and marketing problems, appreciating the necessity to study them on the spot."

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Cryptograms without clues properly deciphered demonstrate solver's peculiar ability, acute imagination, wonderful patience, etc.

2. Vile, Vole, Hole, Hold, Gold, Good.

3. If A's circle had been blue, either B or C would have immediately put his hand down, knowing that his own was red. Each man saw a red circle because each man raised his hand. If three men each saw a red circle, there must have been at least two red circles. Hence, if A's circle had been blue, B and C would have known immediately that their circles were red. Since they did not put their hands down, A deduced correctly that his own was red, too.

4. 5940 feet.

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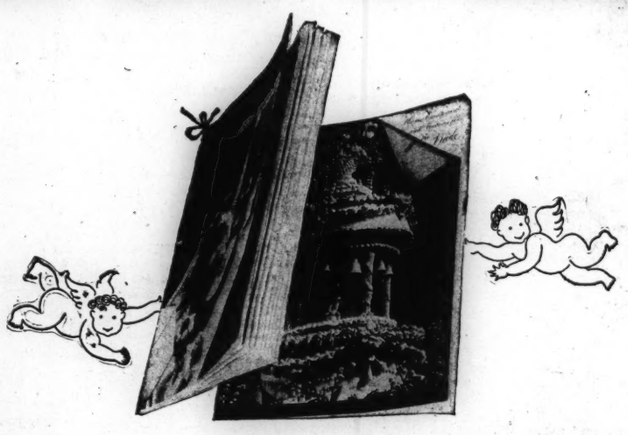

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Halloween—Night of Topsy-Turvy and Summer's End

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Robert E. Coates; Conrad Studios; Courtesy Dennison Manufacturing Company

Again the Jovial Halloween Merrymakers Gather at the Festive Board. Top Row, Left and Right—A Few Big Paper Plates, a Few Skeins of Wool, Some Paints and Paste, and the Rest-of-the-Year Identity Vanishes in the Riot of Make-Believe. Center—Creatures of Crepe Paper Adorn the Table, Bent on Alarming the Company With Their Antics. Centerpiece in Yellow and Orange With Green Crepe Paper Leaves for Top Is Simply Made on Small Lamp Base, With Bulb in Head for Jack o'Lantern. Covered Cardboard Drum Contains Favors for Guests. Crepe Paper Candle Sticks in Shape of Pumpkin Blossoms. Below—Another Effective Centerpiece With Artistically Arranged Fruit

Halloween Fun In the Home

Old Customs Turned Into Modern Frolics

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HALLOWEEN celebrations in the old days—that is, before the Christian era and down through the eighteenth century—were a ritual which gave thanks for the harvest and at the same time mourned the advent of winter. "Samhain" it is called in the Celtic tongue, a name which means "summer's end." The sun, as a source of warmth and delight, ripener of grains and fruits, was then subdued in power by the domination of short, cold days and long, dark nights.

Dull red the fern,
Shapes are shadows;
Wild geese mourn
O'er misty meadows.

and again:

The autumn wind, Oh hear it howl!
Without, October's tempests scowl
As he troops away on the raving wind
And leaveth dry leaves in his path behind.

In those northern countries where Halloween festivities have always been wildest and most fantastic, the world, so lately gentle and fertile, begins by the first of November to feel the icy embrace of the new season and the shriek

Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere,

to quote our own New England poet, Bryant.

Sharper Changes

Centuries ago, moreover, the transition from one time of year to another was much harsher than it is now, so far as the habits of human beings were concerned, for frigid houses and an environment in which nature was untamed involved men, women and children in rigorous labor were they to survive at all the struggle for subsistence.

So, as we have said, they offered thanks for the harvest, but they faced with dread the unleashing of the powers of winter cold and darkness which seemed to them hostile, and on this last night before winter set in formally they gave themselves over to strange and superstitious practices. The old order of summer had perished, the new order of winter had not quite begun, consequently the world was topsy-turvy; for the one night there was no order, no law, no precedent, just a wild upheaval of forces. Things invisible or non-existent the rest of the year revealed themselves, so the superstition ran, to the eyes and ears of mortals; the future became visible. Well was the festival called "Free Night."

Goats and Cuckoos

One of the jolliest privileges associated with Halloween was communication between animals and people. Not only did black cats and bats participate in the revels, as one might suppose from our too exclusive use of these symbols for the feast, but goats, swans and cuckoos were very active in the pranks played.

This fact should be suggestive to the hostess of today who in designing her Halloween table and other trimmings would like to get away from the rather hackneyed ornaments customarily employed.

A centerpiece composed of swans sailing on a mirror, or of goats on a field composed of earth and pebbles or of cuckoos perched in such trees as are sold for dolls' villages in toy and favor shops would be novel and correctly interpretative of the legends and practices throughout Europe. Gnomes, furthermore, were just as active as witches on broomsticks and make quaint ornaments.

All these figures can be cut out of pasteboard and painted with any degree of skill possessed: or illustrations of them can be found in magazines and pasted onto cardboard, or the objects themselves can be bought at favor shops. Another suitable ornament is bonfires, which can be simulated by fringes of flame-colored paper, wired part way up (this can be done with hairpins) and thrust through a paper plate or box cover. The lighting of bonfires on Halloween was customary in all countries, and games were played around them. Candles, too, were important and should be used in very primitive holders,

Food and Place Cards

There is justification in tradition for one or two unusual dishes. For instance, in Ireland is served a dish called "lambs' wool," which is composed of roasted apples crushed in milk. This could be modified into a concoction of cooked apples and whipped cream and whimsically trimmed with one or two of the night's emblems. Another traditional food, named "calcannon," is a mixture of mashed potatoes, parsnips and chopped onions, really very good. Cabbages were much eaten and bread and seed cakes or cookies were important in the feast.

The main dish usually contained such articles as a ring, a thimble, a nut, a coin, a piece of wood, a sloe, the finding of which in your portion was regarded as indicating the sort of events which would occur in the year ahead.

Verses for place cards, for matching partners, and for decorating the house can be found among the Irish poets of today as well as those of the past, notably Yeats, whose poetic play, "Land of Heart's Desire," has many quotable portions. Verses can also be found among American poets of the 1890's and 1900's. Here is a verse from "Halloween" by John Kendrick Bangs.

Come forth ye lad and trousered kid,
From prisoned mischief raise the lid,
And lift it good and high
Leave grave old wisdom in the lurch,
Set folly on a lofty perch.

In 1910 Harper's Weekly published a poem of which the following is the first verse,

A gypsy flame is on the hearth
Sign of this carnival of mirth.
Through the dun fields and from the glade
Flash merry folk in masquerade
It is the witching Hallowe'en.

A couplet sung in Wales runs as follows,

An apple or a pear, a plum or a cherry
Or any good thing to make us merry.

Games for Gaiety

The games associated with Halloween are peculiar to this festival. Apples have always played an important role. (No pun intended.) They are put into pans of water, in which unstable position they invite the bites of guests.

The rosy apple's bobbing
Upon the mimic sea—
'Tis tricksy and elusive
And glides away from me.

Or one is hung from the chandelier or other support by a string and must there be captured by the teeth while the hands are bound.

To sit on the rolling surface of a milk bottle and there thread a needle is a grand venture.

One's destiny in the ensuing year can be dug with the teeth out of a a mold of flour in which are concealed the symbols of travel, wealth, marriage, success.

Mirrors, too, on this "Free Night" catch the reflections of events far in the future and can produce much mirth if someone is ingenious enough to produce surreptitiously behind the back of the "gazer" amusing and comic trinkets whose reflections are unexpectedly caught by the glass. They should be of a nature to suggest the experiences which we desire or avoid.

As many of these games are somewhat rugged, even rowdy, an assortment of protective aprons is a tactful attention by the hostess.

A considerable Halloween literature exists in the British Isles, Scandinavia, Brittany, France, and Germany. It is richest in Ireland, where it appears from the twelfth century through the seventeenth. Gleanings from these old writings and the description of many national Halloween customs are to be found in Volume III of J. G. Frazer's "Golden Bough"; Brand's "Antiquities of Great Britain" and Chambers' "Book of Days." These can be consulted in public reference libraries in large centers. An informative small volume is "The Book of Halloween" by Ruth Edna Kelley.

Apple Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fried Apples and Bananas

Place
1 rounded tablespoon butter in a bright iron or aluminum skillet. Wash, dry and core but do not peel
3 apples, medium size, preferably red. Lay the cut side of the halves down in the hot fat and when lightly browned pour in enough hot water to cover the apples about one half, sprinkle over them
¾ cup of sugar into which has been mixed
½ teaspoon cinnamon.
Peel and split
3 bananas and arrange over top of the apples; cover and boil briskly for a few minutes, then reduce heat and cook gently until apples are tender, uncover and boil until liquid bubbles and is clear. Arrange on platter with apples in the center surrounded by bananas. Pour liquid over them, it soon forms a pink jelly.

If the apples are slow cookers, let them cook partly before laying the bananas in as the bananas cook very quickly.

Serves six people.

Bacon Piquant

Peel, core, cut in eighths and roll in flour, one half as many apples as there are slices of bacon. Put bacon in cold frying pan and fry over low heat, turning often; when done, remove slices and keep warm. Fry apples quickly, watching carefully that they do not scorch. Roll lightly in granulated sugar and arrange with bacon on a hot platter.

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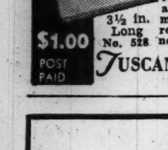

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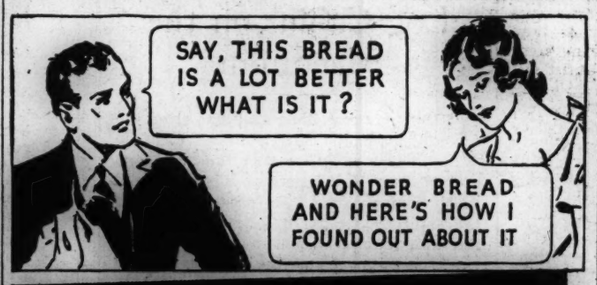

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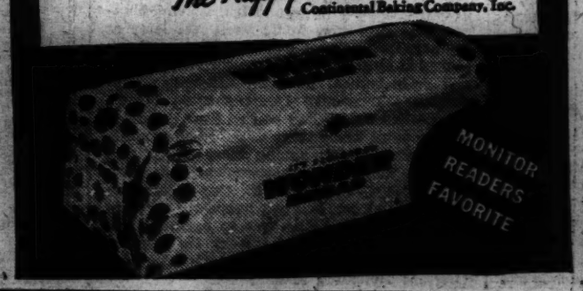

Apple-Butter Time

Adventures in Home Making

Beginning with October, the Homemaking column is open to all of you as contributors. Your Editor has long been convinced that you who are finding beauty and joy in the experience of true homemaking have much to share with one another. We shall continue to hear from our former contributor from time to time; but we shall also hear from those in many parts of the United States, England, and the rest of the world who, through joy in simple, homey things, can help us all to find in homemaking the thrill and beauty of a glorious adventure.—Editor.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS apple-butter time in the little valleys of the Blue Ridge Mountains, when the haze of Indian summer settled over the earth as though summer would never end.

It was apple-butter time, when the sumachs flamed red on the hillsides, and the goldenrod gently glowed in the fence corners and beside the roads; when the heavy heads of the few late sunflowers bent low and dropped their seeds; when the chestnuts and the chinquapins, the hazelnuts, huckleberries and black haws all proclaimed the fruition and fulfillment of earth's springtime promise.

Apple-butter time in those days of my childhood was a time of joyous renewal of old friendships; a time to recount the activities of the past year, to exchange ideas, and to show forth that true neighborliness which so richly flourishes where neighbors have wider distances of time and space between them.

* * *

The day before the apple butter was to be "stirred off" every hand capable of wielding a paring knife peeled (oh, so carefully) the luscious Black Bens, Northern Spies, and Rome Beauties until every available tub, barrel, jar, kettle and pail was filled.

The men built a sort of outdoor fireplace of stones near a spring of water where the cooking was to be done. The thirty-gallon kettle of shining copper was used for the year's supply of our staple "spread."

Jams and jellies there were in plenty, but apple butter in those days was on the table as regularly as bread and butter.

* * *

As the first shafts of golden sunlight filtered through the gorgeously colored trees the following day, the great kettle was lifted into place and piled high with the tart fruit, and the metamorphosis which would change the commonplace apple into a rich mahogany-colored "butter" with a tang of the Orient had begun.

Before the sun was two hours high the neighbors began trooping in. Their spring wagons, buggies, and surreys creaked and rattled down the dusty road and up the lane, flanked on either side by stately maple trees in their brilliant autumnal robes.

There were so many people to "take turns" at the work that no one worked very hard except the cooks, and everyone enjoyed every minute of that festival of work and play.

On that day of days the parlor curtains were boldly opened to the mellow autumn sunshine, and the young folks made merry with their songs at the tall reed organ. Sometimes the women would put up the quilting frames in a spare bedroom and "run off" a quilt. The men—for the most part men who did not talk while they worked—were little inclined to work on this day when they had such a splendid opportunity to talk.

* * *

The aroma of baking hams and roasting chickens, and the indescribable odor of huckleberry pot pie, kept the children and the men folk close to the house until after dinner time.

But 'mid all the feasting and merrymaking ran an undercurrent—the thought of that kettle on the fire beside the spring—the business of the day.

There are those who say that "a watched pot never boils," but the apple butter kettle is one pot that must be watched constantly and must boil also. The stirring with the big wooden, long-handled paddle or dasher (with holes bored in it) must never cease. The mixture must be "stirred from the bottom" every second, and after the many, many pounds of sugar are poured in and the butter begins to thicken, the stirring is an arduous task and a vastly important one.

The children were wont to vie for the honor of dropping in the bags of cinnamon and spices; the losers were consoled with sticks of cinnamon. (The winner had already appropriated a stick.)

* * *

As the fruit cooked down, more and yet more fruit was added until, when the butter was finally cooked to the right consistency, the kettle was almost full.

In that land of the Blue Ridge Mountains where morning wanes into evening, the day is unabridged by "afternoon," and "evening" immediately follows morning and dinner—the midday meal.

In the "evening" after every gallon of apple butter had been poured into jars and crocks, paraffined, covered, and placed on the granary shelves; after the big kettle had been cleaned and the fire extinguished; then, and only then, did the good neighbors begin their homeward trek—and another milestone, which would forever hold a place in the afterglow of memory, was behind them.

F. H. F.

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GARDENING

'Where the Blue Begins'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW is the time to think of scillas, and muscari, of hyacinths and crocus; in short, of all the lovely spring flowers—the Heavenly Blues—that bloom as a result of fall planting.

November in the northern United States is the month in which to plant bulbs with the picture of the deep blue bells of the Scilla mingling with the gray of the trees, not yet in leaf. Gray and blue have always been a lovely combination, and by combining the several members of the Scilla family a longer season of blue-bloom may be assured. First comes the early variety, Scilla bifolia, followed by the graceful Scilla nutans, familiar to those who know Shakespeare's garden, for it is his "bluebell." And last comes the Spanish variety known as "Scilla Campanulata hispanica."

Another member of the "Blues Family" is the well-known Grape Hyacinth, Muscari botryoides. It is very easy to grow and multiplies rapidly from its seed. It does crowd out other things, but in the right spot, its spicy fragrance gives promise of the summer blossoms to come. It comes later than the Scillas and looks lovely when grown near the rosy colored rock garden phlox.

Most people know the earliest of all the spring flowers, Chionodoxa, Glory of the Snow. Chionodoxa sardensis is a deep heavenly blue. It multiplies abundantly and takes care of itself. Planted near the early tulip bed, it is a picture to behold.

Crocus, always a delight, are so familiar they do not need listing here. The main thing is to remember "Where the Blue Begins," and to order the bulbs now.

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96 Bulbs $2.75
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Day Unique

THE tinsmith, working in the cellar, clumps up the steep stairs to say that the old furnace needs a new damper. My eyes, drawn from their mending, follow the unhurried descent past the window of an occasional yellow leaf. The bitter smell of wood-smoke, puffing out from a damp log burning on the living-room hearth below, drifts into my upstairs room. Buttoning my jersey more tightly, shivering a little, I count the shirt collars to be turned, and weigh the sensible idea of bundling them and the sewing paraphernalia off to a warmer location. No, I shall stay where I am. It is an early-autumn moment, chilly, perhaps, but to be savored.

After all, the day before the furnace is lit is unique in the almanac. It is a day on which to pivot, to look back and ahead; to be, perhaps, justifiably, a trifle platitudinous about time. "Is it possible that such a short time ago—?" or "Can it be that so soon now—?" Thoughts, prefaced by such trite but pertinent questions, scramble the seasons into a dance in my mind.

* * *

IT WAS ONLY a short time ago that we made our slow way up the river, stifled, smothered, blanketed by heat. For three shadeless miles a tropical sun blazed down on us as we paddled through dense marsh grass to the narrowing of the river, to shadowing trees and comfort. The paddlers laughed at my misery, lying in the pillowed but uncanopied bed of the canoe, slapping at a black buzzing circle of mosquitoes. Half in jest, I complained; and sighed for my comfortable shade-tree at home: it was nice to be Cleopatra in her barge, but nicer to be cool. They chided me and pointed out, as if to a petulant child, a slithering green snake cutting the water like a grass-blade; different from the one we had just passed, black, with a head like a nut shoved up out of the gray river. Young frogs, green as maple leaves, slept in the mud bank below the reeds. Turtles, sunning themselves—how could they?—plashed off into the water as we pushed by. In retrospect, those hot, oppressive, sultry moments are precious and exciting.

Thoughts of heat and summer penetrate the domestic segments of my mind. The bathing suits must be rinsed and aired and stored away for the winter. We had hoped for one more day at the sea; but the pale sun today, the fall silence of the street, deprived of children's voices now quieted by school, the pickle smell of vinegar and spice from a neighbor's kitchen, merge and gently convey to me that our hope is now ridiculous.

* * *

THE LAST DAY we carefully picked our way between prone figures clad in bathing dresses was one cloudy in patches. Perhaps because I knew the season reached toward its end, I read and remembered that scene. The sky, banding the horizon with gray and mist, mounted straight above to white dappled blue. The water, smooth, colorless, looked like a sheet of silver paper. The dark sand, bared by the outgoing tide, quivered with moving figures. It is easy to people the scene in my mind: plump, dark, vivacious Italian girls: pretty, curled, painted American girls: hundreds of children and fat, crawling babies. One woman near by, wearing orange slacks, lay flat to the sand, a strip of adhesive tape over her nose to keep it, we supposed, from burning when the sun occasionally shone down. Paper bags, straw hampers, newspapers and crackerjack boxes surrounded ungainly, lounging figures. Humanity at its homeliest and happiest relaxed there in the sea air.

Now the beaches are empty of all but occasional stragglers, who walk the sand, sniffing the salt, watching the sky, the foam-edged waves, the gulls, the boats at sea. "We must go to the beach soon, and see it unpeopled," I call downstairs.

Can we subtract a day from our usual autumn holidays, I wonder; steal some hours for the sea from our country-hill journeys, precious for the delight we feel in watching color changes from week to week in tree and shrub? Now the green dissolves into yellow and crimson, making our world flamboyant, vivid, but less lovely than later when it will darken into the rich mingling of dull purple, garnet and gold. Those good brisk days approach when we shall walk to the hill-top, exhilarated and gay. The dogs will race, the children call, leaves will crackle and blow. I remember and anticipate.

* * *

THE WORKMAN in the cellar tries the furnace shaker. That heavy, grating sound urges me farther on into the year. That noise wakens me in winter to white and crystal or gray, dark days. Snow, pale-gold sun, bare branches, Christmas trees; holly, open fires—a panorama of winter pictures unroll in a moving film before my eyes.

I hold fast for a moment to a winter breakfast scene printed, probably, indelibly on my mind last year. Sun, dazzling from snow-reflection, brightly bathes a white-walled breakfast room. Children's brown eyes and ruddy cheeks glisten over dark middies and gay ties. Noise and laughter ripple over the meal. A pile of toast, a butter pat, gay chocolate pot and pitchers splash color on the table. A fire sizzles on the hearth, warming the galoshes set out to be worn to school. All warmth and glow within, but I know and feel again the outside winter cold creeping through the cracks of the old window-panes, I remember the blast of wind which hurtles through the kitchen when the back door is open.

My mending is nearly finished and the furnace damper must be ordered. Spring hasn't joined in this jumble of the seasons, but it will, no doubt, before the end of the day; this day, unique in the almanac, the day before the furnace is lit, when, looking backward and forward, we can be a trifle platitudinous about time.

C. C. R.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILLINERY SHOP: *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

EDGAR DEGAS'S endowments as a painter are often overlooked because of the interest which the spectator feels in his subject matter. There is no doubt that with passing years his depictions of casual and commonplace episodes in Parisian life will have a social as well as artistic value. In those stormy, later decades of the nineteenth century, artists demonstrated creditable bravery in portraying subjects which were trifling or prosaic, indifferent or uncomplimentary. Certainly they were not performing for popular applause; on the contrary, they were dauntless about facing the criticism of an enraged public.

Among subjects which he derived directly from daily observation were scenes such as "Millinery Shop." Degas sought some characterizing gesture, not for its grace, but for the fact that it typified the moment. He had been inspired by the methods of the Japanese print-makers who discerned the salient gesture, the motivating line, even if they were angular and grotesque. Most of the pictures of laundresses, scenes of race-tracks, back stage views of the ballet possess frank, persuasive statements of fact. Degas was an Impressionist in a sense, for he touched off all surfaces, qualified all textures in terms of light, summarily, freely. But his Impressionism related to a momentary aspect of subject, with a human, literary interest, and not merely the record of colors and lights and masses related with divided tone. Unlike the Impressionists he held to outlines, emphasized accents, fixed rhythmical arrangements, in other words he did not rely entirely upon what he saw; he himself arranged and abstracted.

Note the angular motive in the elbow which rests upon the table, repeated in the corner of the table, in the tied ribbons. As foil, there are the round, dense masses of hats. Throughout Degas's picture there is the contrast and interplay of the linear and plastic. In other words, he is not purely an illustrator, not completely an Impressionist. Monet and Seurat and Cézanne painted with utmost logic and consistency. Degas and Renoir departed from fixed schemes, and achieved harmonious designs and forceful imagery through sheer vigor of imagination and artistry.

DOROTHY ADLOW

How to Help the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS one of the most impressive characteristics of Jesus' life is the fact that he usually did not go out of his way to perform his wonders and miracles. He did what he had to do and went upon his way, always leaving good behind him. God to him was the loving heavenly Father, always close at hand, to whom he could turn for the wisdom and power to help those he met. Had all his followers, from early days onward, realized and applied the same great truth, the world would be a much better place today. But grossly material views crept in, and the idea of a victim who must die and a God who needed human sacrifice obscured human thought; and so the good news that drew thousands to the shores of Gennesaret was overshadowed for centuries by false beliefs.

Not entirely so, however, for "man's real ego, or selfhood, is goodness," as Mary Baker Eddy says in "No and Yes" (p. 26). Whenever and wherever the real ego has been expressed in goodness, mercy, and peace, whenever the Father has been approached as omnipotent, there the sacred secret of Christ has shone forth, and the divine law that accomplishes the healing work has been revealed to humanity. So fitful, however, has been the light that its nature could not easily be traced, and deliverance and healing came to be considered as a miraculous intervention of an arbitrary power rather than as evidence of the good will of God and the unchanging perfection of the spiritual universe and man.

In our age, however dark the outlook, the refinding of Christ, Truth, in Christian Science has begun to spiritualize men's thoughts, and this will eventually bring to light better prospects of life and happiness for all. This is why Christian Scientists are eager to spread the doctrine of the creator's love and omnipresence. Mrs. Eddy says, "The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony" (*ibid.*, p. 36). The following verse is read at every Sunday service in all Christian Science churches: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." This is the truth a Christian should always keep in thought: he should see man in his true relationship to the Almighty, as the reflection of divine Love and good. He should remember that any good work which is carried through is the result of understanding and utilizing the power of God, the eternal source of all life and energy.

A stanza of a hymn reads:

"Thou art the Way: to thee alone
From sin and death we flee;
And he who would the Father seek,
Must seek Him, Lord, by thee."

But men have found it difficult to understand the way of Truth. Today those who have meditated on Mrs. Eddy's writings have found a new light. Jesus, says this illumined thinker, "knew God as infinite, and therefore as the All-in-all" (No and Yes, p. 36). And in "Unity of Good" (p. 42) she writes: "As defined by Jesus, Life had no beginning; nor was it the result of organization, or of an infusion of power into matter. To him, Life was Spirit." This being so, wherever he went, Christ Jesus removed veils from men's eyes. He knew of what real life consists, and by knowing that Life is God, he knew what Life is not, and so could heal all manner of disease.

"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth" Christ Jesus said (Matthew 28:18); and with his perfect knowledge of God he was able to demonstrate his own indestructibility.

Those who would help to disperse earthly shadows and bring in a better era have need to understand God as infinite Love, incapable of inflicting harm. Thereby they will be able to heal disease and go about the world doing, in some degree, the same works that Jesus did. We benefit our fellows by entertaining true, spiritual thoughts. The imaginings of mortal mind fade out before the radiancy of Truth appearing in the enlightened human consciousness.

Sin and disease flourish because the fullness of divine Love is hidden from the thoughts of men, and because humanity's concept of creation has so long been centered in matter and material law. If anyone should say, "But can you prove this? I do not care for doctrine that cannot be proved," the writer would say that she herself was once oppressed by sickness, and was unbelieving, ignorant of God's love, and ready to perish. But a light shone. Seeking health in a strange environment, she met a student of Christian Science, one who had not advanced very far upon the road, but was kind enough to hold out a helping hand to a fellow traveler. At once a little beam of light shone upon the pathway, later on to expand into a glorious radiancy that brought perfect healing, and showed her what it means to walk in the light of God's countenance and to sing and make melody in her heart "to the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Comment aider le Monde

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS la vie de Jésus, un trait qui frappe particulièrement l'observateur est celui-ci: le Maître n'avait point coutume de faire un effort spécial, de se rendre ici ou là exprès pour accomplir ses prodiges et ses miracles. Il vaquait à sa tâche et continuait sa route, laissant chaque fois derrière lui quelque bénédiction. Pour Jésus, Dieu était le tendre Père céleste toujours proche, auprès duquel il cherchait la sagesse et la puissance nécessaires pour venir en aide aux humains. Si au cours des âges tous ceux qui croyaient suivre le Maître avaient compris cette grande vérité et l'avaient mise en pratique, le monde serait aujourd'hui un séjour bien meilleur. Mais des vues extrêmement matérielles s'introduisirent dans la chrétienté, et l'idée d'une victime qui devait mourir et d'un Dieu exigeant un sacrifice humain vint obscurcir la pensée des hommes; ainsi pendant des siècles la bonne nouvelle qui avait attiré les foules sur les rives du lac de Génésareth fut voilée par les fausses croyances.

Néanmoins l'obscurcissement ne fut jamais total, car "l'ego réel ou le moi de l'homme est la bonté," comme le déclare Mary Baker Eddy dans *Non et Oui* (p. 26). Toutes les fois que l'ego réel s'est exprimé par la bonté, la paix, la miséricorde; toutes les fois qu'on s'est approché du Père en reconnaissant Son omnipotence—le secret sacré du Christ a rayonné dans sa splendeur, et la loi divine dont l'action guérit s'est révélée au genre humain. Cependant comme cette lumière ne brillait que par intermittence, il n'était pas facile d'en reconnaître la nature; on en vint donc à tenir la délivrance et la guérison pour l'intervention miraculeuse d'un pouvoir arbitraire, tandis qu'elles prouvent la bienveillance de Dieu et l'immuable perfection de l'univers et de l'homme spirituels.

A notre époque, malgré de sombres nuages, le Christ, la Vérité trouvée à nouveau en Science Chrétienne, spiritualise graduellement les pensées des hommes; et tôt ou tard ceci produira pour tous des perspectives plus sereines et le bonheur véritable. Aussi les Scientistes Chrétiens ont-ils un profond désir de faire connaître l'amour et l'omniprésence du créateur. Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Le Christ réel n'était pas conscient de la matière, du péché, de la maladie et de la mort; il n'était conscient que de Dieu, du bien, de la Vie éternelle et de l'harmonie" (*ibid.*, p. 36). Dans toutes les églises Scientistes Chrétiennes, on lit chaque dimanche le verset suivant: "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu et ce que nous serons n'a pas encore été manifesté. Nous savons que, lorsqu'il paraîtra, nous lui serons semblables, parce que nous le verrons tel qu'il est." Telle est la vérité que le chrétien devrait toujours avoir présente à la pensée; il devrait voir l'homme dans sa relation véritable au Tout-puissant, c'est-à-dire comme réflexion du bien, de l'Amour divin. Il devrait se souvenir qu'un bon travail accompli jusqu'au bout indique toujours qu'on a compris et utilisé le pouvoir de Dieu, la source éternelle de la vie et de l'énergie véritable.

Un de nos cantiques débute par cette strophe:

"C'est toi le Chemin qu'il faut suivre
Pour vaincre la mort et le mal;
Et nul ne trouvera le Père
A moins de Le chercher par toi."

Mais les hommes ont eu de la peine à comprendre le chemin de la Vérité. Aujourd'hui pourtant, ceux qui ont médité les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy ont trouvé une nouvelle lumière. Cet auteur inspiré nous dit concernant Jésus: "Il savait que Dieu est infini, et par conséquent le Tout-en-tout" (*Non et Oui*, p. 36). Et dans *Unity of Good* (p. 42), elle déclare: "La Vie telle que Jésus la définissait n'avait pas de commencement; ce n'était point le résultat de l'organisation ou d'un pouvoir infus dans la matière. Pour lui, la Vie était l'Esprit." Aussi partout où il allait, le Christ Jésus écartait les voiles qui couvraient les yeux des hommes. Il savait en quoi consiste la vie réelle; en outre, comprenant que la Vie est Dieu, il savait ce que la Vie n'est pas, et ceci lui permettait de guérir toute espèce de maladie.

"Toute puissance m'a été donnée dans le ciel et sur la terre," disait Jésus le Christ (Matthieu 28:18); et grâce à sa connaissance parfaite de Dieu, le Maître démontra sa propre indestructibilité.

Pour aider à mettre en fuite les ombres terrestres et pour inaugurer des temps meilleurs, les hommes doivent comprendre que Dieu est l'Amour infini qui ne saurait infliger le mal. Alors en tous lieux, ils seront à même de guérir la maladie et de reproduire dans une certaine mesure les œuvres de Jésus. Lorsque nous entretenons des pensées vraies et spirituelles, nous faisons du bien à nos semblables. Les fictions de l'entendement mortel s'évanouissent devant l'éclat de la Vérité qui jette sa lumière dans la conscience humaine.

Le péché et la maladie foisonnent parce que les mortels n'ont pas saisi la plénitude de l'Amour divin, et parce que depuis des siècles l'humanité entretient un concept de la création qui repose sur la matière et la loi matérielle. D'aucuns diront peut-être: "Qui me prouvera la chose? Je me soucie peu de doctrines sans preuves." A ceci, l'auteur répondra qu'elle-même fut jadis accablée par la maladie: sans foi, ignorant l'amour de Dieu, elle était prête à périr. Mais elle vit briller une lumière. Dans un endroit où elle s'était rendue pour chercher la santé, elle rencontra quelqu'un qui s'intéressait à la Science Chrétienne; cette personne ne faisait que débuter dans son étude, mais elle fut assez bonne pour tendre à son prochain une main secourable. Tout de suite un faible rayon vint éclairer la voie, pour se transformer plus tard en une glorieuse lumière qui produisit la guérison parfaite; grâce à ce rayonnement, l'auteur put comprendre ce que signifie marcher devant la face de Dieu, "chanter et psalmodier du fond du cœur au Seigneur."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Seeds That Ride and Fly and Float

I BELIEVE there is no more interesting study in all life than this of the means and devices by which plants grow, protect and disseminate their seeds, and hardly anyone could resist the lure of the subject if he would take the pains to examine a few seed envelopes and watch for himself the process by which they are developed and then utilized to sow the precious seed within. Most of us are perfectly familiar with the envelopes that are provided with burrs or claws or "stickers" arranged to help the seed attach itself to a passing animal or to the feathers of a bird and cling there until carried to some distant point. Then there are the "bearded" seeds, such as those of the barley or what children call the "foxtail," which have containers barbed so that they will actually dig themselves into the loose leaf-mould or top-soil of their abiding place and hang on there quite tenaciously until the winter rains come and the seeds germinate and take root.

Another variety of seeds and envelopes is covered with a sticky substance that adheres to that which it touches; another the envelopes that "explode" and shoot their seeds in every direction, sometimes so violently as to endanger an eye. Examine the red clover or oxalis plant when its pods are ripening. You will find them green in appearance, not like beans or peas, changing color and drying up. The heat of the sun will draw and draw on the moisture contents of these red clover envelopes and suddenly the fastenings of the long pods will give and the hard little white seeds will fly out, with such force that you can feel them hit cheek or hand. The process in the bean and the pea is the same—the drying up of the pod—though it goes farther before the explosion occurs, with a twisting motion that actually gives some of the seeds the curve of a baseball pitcher.

Still other seeds, and in some cases, the envelopes, or "fruit" themselves, are winged, so that they will fly a considerable distance, borne by the breeze or even floating as they fall and scattering quite a way. The gladiolus and the coreopsis are just two of the great number of winged seeds, while the maple, the ash, and the elm tree have winged fruits.

Closely akin to the winged seeds are those made to float on water—and many between the two will both float and fly. . . .

This, incidentally, is an interesting study in itself—the reason for the arrangement nature makes for distributing seeds as widely as possible. There is, of course, the need of avoiding competition with its fellow seeds of the same variety, and the big, showy plants that take lots of room will be found, usually, to have devices for disseminating seeds widely, whereas as a rule plants that can stand up in a crowded community, such as the California poppy and the johnny-jump-up, are content to let their seeds fall close. . . .

I think you have only to live with nature for a while and keep your eyes and ears and hearts and minds open to become impressed with the hopefulness and beauty and fairness of the scheme—to become, in other words, an optimist. There is nothing mysterious nor complicated about getting the right adjustment to your environment: if you can realize that you are important to the scheme only in so far as you contribute something to it, why, mercy on us, you will find a smile coming easy, a laugh second nature, and a cheerful, helpful word right at the tip of your tongue from morning till night.—From "The Harvest of the Years," by LUTHER BURBANK with NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Hill in Autumn

THE tree trunk torch breaks into leaves of flame,
Now autumn fire spreads along the bough;
The hillside lifts its color to the wind,
An arrowhead of birds above its brow.

RUTH LOIS SIMMONS

Log Cabins on the Macoupin

THERE was something attractive about the Bottoms in the early mornings, drenched with dew and alive with the flitter and click of insect hordes, across the black mire of which sprang tall purple weeds, clumps of tawny-throated prairie lilies, brush heaps overrun with the scarlet and orange of trumpet vine. . . . Out of the blackest shadows cardinal flowers streaked up like slender torches, and over the glassy surfaces of the creek, wicked heads of water moccasins made noiseless rings. . . .

The happiest excursions to the Bottoms were those on which Father's business took him to the scattered small farms, where pumpkins and watermelons throve amazingly and log-cabin gardens were thick set with old-fashioned flowers, touch-me-nots, kiss-me-quicks, balsam apples, love-in-a-mist, and scarlet runners. Log cabins with antlers over the doors—('Oh, quickly from yon antlers bring')—with coonskins on the outer walls, hand-turned, corded beds, hickory chairs with 'slippery ellum' plaited seats, and frequently, in dark corners, ancient looms at which it was possible to observe bent figures sending, almost by the sense of touch, the shuttle to and fro, weaving blankets and rugs that would be shown later at country fairs. Many of the Bottomites still cooked at open fires, well furnished with cranes and bake-kettles, and oh, delight! round-pointed johnny-cake (journey cake) boards. Once, when Father had pushed their excursion on to a point where there were Indian mounds, mysteriously rising among mazy creeks, the children were taken raspberrying and afterward at supper regaled with that utterly delectable 'pioneer dainty, 'raspberry slump,' cooked in a deep kettle over an open fire and served with thick cream from the 'spring-house.'—MARY AUSTIN, in "Earth Horizon." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Vanity Case

IN A green world and cool,
Where the rain had gone,
Trees looked upon the pool
And looked upon
Themselves—and could not stir,
Being tranced with delight,—
And, indeed, they were
A lovely sight.

DAVID MORTON

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936

GOP Charges Wholesale Registration Fraud; Towns With State Institutions Seek Aid

Boston Today

More Charges Of Fraud Filed

Continuing their drive against alleged wholesale illegal registrations, counsel for the Republican State Committee today filed complaints against 15 more Boston voters with the election commission.

Theodore P. Hollis, chief of the G. O. P. legal staff in this matter, said that private detectives were hourly uncovering further evidences of fraudulent registrations. He said it appeared in some cases that circulating lists of illegal registrants were sent from ward to ward and even from town to town.

He said that all protests must be filed before next Tuesday and that the briefness of time remaining might prevent their filing more than 60 individual complaints before that time. With the 30 protested yesterday, this would bring the total to nearly 100.

Mr. Hollis said that complaints were being filed only against names of those on whom the counsel believes they have uncontestable proof of illegality. This is being hampered, he disclosed, because the election commission has refused to throw its records open for an examination and comparison of handwriting on the rolls and on registration cards. The commission has pleaded that the records are needed in its work because of the proximity of the election.

A hearing has been set by the commission for next Monday morning at 10:30. Republicans say they have more than 60 witnesses ready to confront those whose names have been challenged.

On election day, the Republicans revealed, they plan to have detectives at certain polling places prepared to protest ballots of those under suspicion. Prosecutions will be sought later, they asserted.

Added Shipping Promised Port

Oceanic transportation of both passengers and freight spurted ahead today in the port of Boston.

Winter passenger steamship service between Boston and Glasgow was assured for the first time in the 85 years of the history of the Anchor line. Definite schedule for monthly service in both directions throughout the winter were released today by John A. Aiken, Boston agent of the line.

Freight service by water from the Gulf of Mexico ports to Boston will be speeded up so that shippers can send goods from New Orleans to this port in seven days. The service will begin Nov. 4, when the Pan-Atlantic City is due to arrive at Boston from the South.

Southbound freight will also be accepted at Boston for Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, and Mobile, Ala., by way of New Bedford, Mass.

Minimum Wage Amendment Asked

State Representative William P. Grant of Fall River, Democratic nominee for the State Senate, today filed a resolution with the Clerk of the House seeking a memorial to Congress. This memorial would urge enactment of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting states to pass minimum wage laws.

Mr. Grant said his action grew out of the recent Supreme Court decision that held the New York minimum wage law to be unconstitutional. Attorney General Paul A. Dever requested permission to enter the case for Massachusetts and have a reconsideration of the decision, but his petition was denied.

Leisure Classes At Y. M. C. A.

"Adventures in Education," a new approach to the problem of constructive use of leisure, is the title used to describe the aim of the courses at the new Association School of Informal Education for Young Adults at the Huntington avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

First sessions will be held during the week beginning Monday, Oct. 19,

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and moderately warm tonight and Saturday; occasional light rain probable; colder is probable; colder Saturday night or Sunday; moderate to fresh southwesterly and shifting winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers probably tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Rain beginning late tonight or Saturday; cooler Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain probable tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds over the north portion and fresh shifting winds over the south portion, overcast tonight and Saturday with rain.

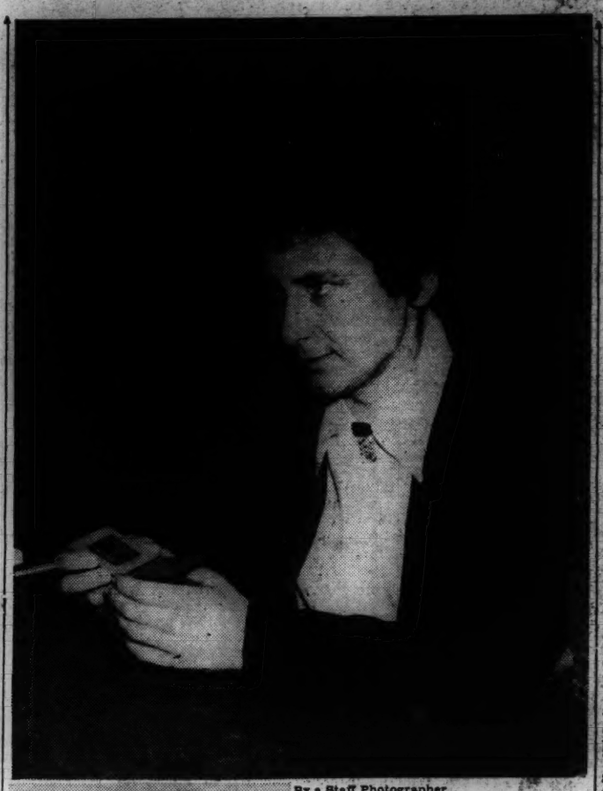
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	66	Minneapolis	48	70
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	70	78
Chicago	58	74	New York	62	68
Denver	40	54	Norfolk	66	78
Helena	34	50	Philadelphia	60	74
Jacksonville	76	80	St. Louis	64	78
Kansas City	50	78	San Francisco	70	80
Los Angeles	62	66	Washington	64	74
Miami	80	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 16.
B—Maximum, Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:35 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.



By Boecker Studio, Cambridge
Three Keys to the College, Presented to Miss McAfee

By a Staff Photographer
Miss Mildred H. McAfee
Installed Today as President of Wellesley College

Wellesley Inducts Its New President

Without pageantry or academic ostentation—preferring, as more in keeping with the intimacy of the occasion, the natural setting of brightly colored campus glades—Wellesley College prepared for the induction of its seventh president late this afternoon.

Throughout the day the town scarcely departed from its suburban calm. There was no rush of motors or flash of brilliant academic dress to indicate that at 4:30 the exercises would begin which would establish Miss Mildred H. McAfee as head of the institution.

To keep the ceremonial simple and "within the family," no invitations were extended to other institutions of learning. Because of the limited seating capacity of Alumnae hall,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

and the term is scheduled to run eight weeks. Registration will take place at the first meeting of each group.

Avoiding formal classroom procedure, the various groups will attend lectures by guest speakers, have discussions with their own leaders, go on field trips and do individual research and study in the subjects of their choice.

N. E. Governors To Meet in Boston

This year's New England Conference of Governors and business leaders of the six New England states, held annually under the sponsorship of the New England Council, will shape its agenda according to the situation which confronts this section after ballots have been counted in the national election.

This prospect, with word that "attention to New England's needs will again be in order," was voiced today by Winthrop L. Carter, president of the Council on announcement that his office had just mailed invitations for the twelfth annual gathering to agricultural, industrial, commercial and recreational interests of the section and to the 1300 individuals and firms constituting its membership. Sessions will be held in Boston Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20.

"We are fortunate in comparison with other sections of the country in having not only comprehensive programs for the economic development of New England," said Mr. Carter, "but in having also the organization to put them into execution. The New England Conference was characterized recently by Marc Rose, writing in the magazine, Today and reprinted in the current Reader's Digest as 'the most conspicuous and the most successful example of regional co-operation in the United States'.

"Current trends are creating for New England new opportunities for business expansion, the best since 1929. The 12th New England Conference will deal with these and other matters affecting the ultimate welfare of New England.

The opening general session of the conference will be addressed by the Governors attending, and will be followed by the annual six State dinner meetings that evening. Friday morning there will be group sessions devoted to industry, agriculture, recreational development and community development.

G. O. P. Elephant Invited to Show

Susannah Pachyderm, envoy extraordinary of the Republican party, has been asked to compete in the model elephant show on Oct. 21, at the Women's Republican headquarters in Boston.

If she accepts the invitation of the Elephant Show committee, Susannah will show her dainty points to the judges to garner, in addition to the award for the "largest pachyderm," any laurels for beauty which are in competition.

Susannah's invitation was mailed to Christian Herter, Republican state committee, and signed by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Le Fevre, chairman of the show committee. All sorts and sizes of model elephants are being entered, but Susannah will probably be the only live one.

The Women's Republican club is awaiting Susannah's "R. S. V. P."

Boston Today

State Aid Urged For Prison Towns

Using the town of Norfolk as an example, Representative Martin W. Donahue (D.) of Franklin, today suggested the State establish reservations on which to erect schools, provide police and fire protection and set up other municipal functions in places where large state institutions are located.

In Norfolk, Representative Donahue said, the State prison colony and hospital render a large part of the town's property tax-exempt. "The prison colony has taken one fifth of the area of a very small town and within another year or two it will take another fifth," he declared.

Among newly registered voters, the speaker declared, 85 per cent are employed by the State institutions and live on State-owned property.

"The political strength of the prison area will soon out-vote the other residents of Norfolk," Representative Donahue said, adding, "in a very few years the poll-tax payers will outnumber the property-taxpayers at town meeting and you can imagine what will happen to the tax rate."

In Concord about 40 school pupils are children of employees of the State reformatory, but the town must provide the schools, chairman H. Whitemore Brown, of the board of selectmen, pointed out. He urged that the state reimburse the town for the cost of providing school facilities for these children.

In Waltham, Mayor Frederick McDonald said, the presence of a state mental hospital arrested the development of the city in the vicinity of the institution.

Henry F. Long, commissioner of taxation and corporations, and chairman of a special commission studying tax problems arising from city, town, and state-owned property, presided at the hearing. He indicated by his questioning that one proposal before the commission was for the State to reimburse cities and towns in which "objectionable" tax-exempt state-owned institutions are located.

Special Laws Card Indexed

Fernald Hutchins and Henry D. Wiggin Jr., counsel for the State House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, reported today that they have completed a cumulative card index of all the special laws enacted by the Legislature between 1921 and 1936.

For years there has been agitation for such a survey. Local and temporary acts were buried beneath the annual deluge of new laws. Great difficulty was experienced in establishing the status of a local law.

Setting up an index to these laws in the office of the Secretary of State, where it will be available to the public, is not the end of Mr. Hutchins' and Mr. Wiggin's labors. With $9000 spent for research on the 25-year period, $6000 more probably will be asked for at the 1937 session of the Legislature. The researchers hope to index all special laws dating back 150 years.

Romance Skipper Heard on Charges

Reverberations of the crash of the harbor excursion steamer Romance with the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer New York at the entrance to Boston harbor, Sept. 9, echoed through marine circles of Boston today.

The collision occurred in thick fog. Lengthy hearings were conducted at Boston by a specially appointed federal board, lasting nearly five days. Heroism by the crews of both vessels prevented casualties.

Study of the mass of testimony by the board resulted in formal charges being made against Capt. Adelbert C. Wickens, skipper of the Romance, which sank a half hour or so after the collision. The charges were:

1. Negligence in proceeding at excessive speed in a dense fog.
2. Inattention to duty by permitting William Wahlman, inexperienced youthful member of the crew, to be lookout during dense fog.
3. Unskillfulness in ordering his helm hard to starboard upon hearing the whistle of the steamer New York.
4. Violation of pilot rules in failing to go at moderate speed in fog.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Wickens appeared before the same board—Capt. Oscar G. Haines, supervising inspector5, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Capt. William Storey and Inspector John F. Oettl, the latter two being principal traveling inspectors from Washington. He pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Trial was ordered by the board, but protested by J. Harvey Turnure, defense counsel, on grounds that the board was exceeding its authority in forcing Captain Wickens to stand trial before them. He contended that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Poultry and Beef Prices Lower

Now that the days and evenings are a little cooler many housewives do not object to turning on the oven long enough to roast a fowl, some ribs of beef or pork loin. With these they may prepare candied yams.

As if in anticipation of this demand, Faneuil Hall Market stalls and neighborhood groceries and chain stores throughout the metropolitan area today offered lowered prices on poultry, beef and pork. The yams, just in from Alabama, were offered at 25 cents for four pounds.

Also seasonal are mallard ducks, grown on Cape Cod, and found in most markets today.

Many chain stores were urging housewives to lay in stocks of canned goods. They believe that prices will advance and that worth-while economies may be realized at this time.

Fruits are daily improving in quality, apples grown in near-by orchards are challenged by those shipped in from the Pacific Coast and seem to be holding their own.

New Subway Looming On Huntington

Extension From Copley to Mechanics Hall Is Put Up to City

WPA Ready to Act

Apparently all that stands between Boston and a new subway from Copley Station, under Exeter Street and up Huntington Avenue to a point near Mechanics building, is assurance from Mayor Mansfield and the proper city authorities that if the Federal Government starts the project and finds it inexpedient to complete it, the city will push it through.

The subway would cost $1,715,062. It has been under consideration for a number of years and has long been a pet project of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston WPA director. Last night Colonel Sullivan announced he had been advised from Washington that the proposal had received the approval of the President and the Comptroller General.

Today the approval was confirmed by the Massachusetts WPA office, but it was emphasized that besides the agreement from the city to complete the project, approvals must also be secured from Governor Curley, the State Emergency Finance board, the Department of Public Utilities and the trustees of the Elevated.

Federal Uncertainty

Since these agencies have previously endorsed he project, Mayor Mansfield signing the application last July, it was presumed they would reaffirm their approval and that work might start before Christmas. The project would require about a year to complete, it has been estimated.

Reason for the importance attached to the city's agreement to complete the job if the Federal Government doesn't, centers around the fact that the Washington appropriation ends next June. Since it is unlikely that the subway will be completed by that time, WPA officials will be dependent upon a fur-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Bondholders Paid Final 40 Per Cent In Amoskeag Windup

Bondholders in the liquidated Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., were today advised by Arthur Black, special master appointed by the Federal District Court, that the final 40 per cent payment on their holdings will be made next Tuesday. The bondholders have previously received 60 per cent payment.

The final disbursement results from receipt of $4,500,000 this week from the Manchester group that took over the mill property. The sum was the final payment of the agreed price of $5,000,000.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has begun an active campaign to interest prospective manufacturer's to use part of the giant Amoskeag working space.

Future of Maine ERA Cases Is Now in Federal Courts; Stigma of Scandal Remains

Assistant Attorney General Is Willing to Push Trial —State Found 18 Indictments and One Conviction—All May Be Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 16—Unless the federal authorities act, the stigma of scandal which has hovered over the Maine ERA since last fall when federal investigators placed reports of alleged irregularities in the hands of two state prosecutors, will never be dissipated by conviction or acquittal of those allegedly involved.

By ruling of the Maine Supreme Court, this week, jurisdiction over the Maine ERA was removed from the state courts and Francis H. Bate, who, assisted by former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, secured 18 indictments and one conviction from investigation of the ERA in Kennebec County, indicated, following the report, the cases now on the Superior Court docket will be nol prossed.

John D. Clifford Jr. of Lewiston, United States attorney, said, this week, he assumed the reports of alleged irregularities which were a basis for action in Kennebec County, would not be turned over to his department but he said they had not been received by him to date. If instructed to act in the matter by the Department of Justice, he said he will do so; will study the reports and act accordingly.

* * *

Mr. Bate, whose prosecutions were stopped by the ruling of the law court, said, this week, he gladly will co-operate with the district attorney if his assistance is wanted. He planned, he said, to confer with Mr. Clifford and would turn over such evidence as he had to that official if he desired it.

Kennebec County's prosecutions were the only ones which developed

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

City-Wide Threat Of Textile Strike In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16—With 600 textile workers in two mills on strike here as the result of failure to meet the demands of the Woonasquatucket valley and vicinity trades council of the United Textile Workers of America, the possibility of a city-wide strike of woolen and worsted workers loomed today as Joseph Sylvia, business agent, made it known that similar demands would be made to 12 other plants.

The American Woolen Company's plant, known as the Providence and National Mill, was closed by the management after a walkout of 300 operatives. Approximately 100 other workers were made idle by the closing order. This number joined the 200 workers of the Crown Worsted Company plant who have been on strike for several days.

The union is asking the establishment of a schedule that would give equal work to all hands that have been in the employ of the mill for a year or more, reinstatement of workers said to have been discriminated against for union activity, the restoration of all individual wage reductions effective since the end of the NRA, a general 20 per cent increase in wages and a conference with the company to discuss other working conditions, such as hours, machine loads and collective bargaining.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, stated earlier in the week that the executive board of the textile workers would meet before Oct. 28 in New York to draft a plan to obtain a 20 per cent increase in wages and a 35-hour work week for all textile workers in the nation. He said that business conditions in the textile industry at the present time warranted such action.

It was predicted that 1,250,000 workers in 21 states would benefit if the demands were granted.

Haigis Is Stronger, It Is Declared, As Result of Rallies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16—Registrations for the coming elections have risen to new high levels in this city and many other municipalities of Western Massachusetts, attesting the unusual interest in both national and state contests.

Republican state and congressional candidates wound up their series of rallies in the western counties with enthusiastic meetings in Chicopee, Holyoke and Westfield last night. John W. Haigis, candidate for Governor, is conceded to have strengthened his popularity by his vigorous speeches on this tour.

The greatest demonstration was in Greenfield, his home town, but Northampton, Easthampton and other centers turned out in large numbers to hear him and the other speakers, who included Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., candidate for United States Senator; Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; William E. Hurley, candidate for State Treasurer; Russell A. Wood, candidate for State Auditor; Judge Felix Forte, candidate for Attorney General; Charles R. Clason, candidate for Congress from the Second Massachusetts District; Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress from the First Massachusetts District; Ralph O. Brewster, Representative in Congress from Maine and member of the Republican National Committee, and many others.

In most of the cities and towns where these rallies were held, the attendance outnumbered that of the Democratic rallies which preceded them. The exceptions were either strong Democratic strongholds or centers in the hill sections where Republican voters in the outlying country are less given to the attending of such demonstrations, though expected to come to the polls in good numbers.

The speaking campaign of the party, which shifts into Worcester County today, will be resumed here Oct. 26 with big meetings in Springfield and Pittsfield.

Slight Gain For Brann Is Indicated

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) defeated Gov. Louis J. Brann (D.) for the senatorship in Maine's September election by 4648 votes according to announcement of the official tabulation today.

Unofficial tabulation which showed White's margin of victory to be approximately 5000 has been under Governor Brann's inspection as the Governor considered the possibility of asking a recount.

Four days of inspection by the Governors Council have given Governor Brann a net gain of 276 votes. The actual vote announced today was Senator White 158,068, Governor Brann 153,420.

The local option vote on three liquor referenda was officially tabulated by counties and showed Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Penobscot, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo and York counties to be "wet."

The liquor questions concerned approval of establishment of state liquor stores in the individual communities, whether licenses should be granted in the community for the sale of wine and spirits for consumption on the premises and the sale of malt liquor.

Franklin and Piscataquis counties each voted against state stores and against sale of wine and spirits for consumption on the premises, including hotels. They favored sale of malt liquors, however. Knox and Lincoln counties went into the "dry" column, voting against all three questions.

Oxford favored state stores and malt liquor but opposed wine and spirits. Washington county also opposed the latter.

Inasmuch as the vote on the liquor questions was by individual communities rather than by counties, the total county vote did not determine the position of each town or city in a county on liquor.

Women's Athletic Field Ready at State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Oct. 16—Dedication of the new women's athletic field at Massachusetts State College will be held Friday, Oct. 23, Hugh P. Baker, president, announced today.

Curley Strategy Suspected In Repeated O'Brien Rumors

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Beacon Hill observers are wondering whether the much-rumored withdrawal of Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for United States Senator, may not be a clever bit of strategy on the part of Governor Curley to weaken the political strength of the man who may bring about his defeat.

Those who are beginning to suspect such strategy contend the effect may be to drive from Mr. O'Brien the support of many who, as a result of the rumors, may believe the latter is politically weak even to consider withdrawing from a contest with Governor Curley, a man whose record he has attacked vigorously.

Another possible angle is that many persons continually hearing the withdrawal rumor may begin to believe it and thus vote for Governor Curley rather than cast their ballots for a man they believe has laid down his battle-ax.

As may readily be seen, the resulting effect would be to weaken Mr. O'Brien's strength and thereby lessen the chances of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the Republican nominee, squeezing through to victory with the help of a large vote for Mr. O'Brien.

* * *

Those who have followed Governor Curley's political career realize the Governor is clever enough to spread such a rumor, if he thought it would help him to any great extent. There are those who remember that Mr. Curley adopted such tactics with telling effect during one of his mayoral campaigns.

One opposing candidate, whose name could not be recalled, was causing the Mayor considerable difficulty. It is understood Mr. Curley, to undermine his opponent's political power, frequently produced a telegram from the candidate announcing his withdrawal. Actually, according to the writer's political informant, the opposing candidate never did retire from the contest, despite Mr. Curley's frequent announcements on his opponent's behalf.

Remembering this strategy there are those who think the Governor may be adopting the same tactics in dealing with Mr. O'Brien, who is becoming most troublesome.

* * *

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Brien is still busy denying the much-announced withdrawl rumor. As politicians can never be accused of consistency, he could deny the rumor today and confirm it tomorrow, as in the case of Mayor Robert E. Greenwood, the other Democratic candidate who vowed he was in the race to stay, yet later withdrew.

But Mr. O'Brien did prove yesterday that Governor Curley crawled too far out on the so-called limb, when he announced to the press that he understood Mr. O'Brien was on his way to the newspapers with his withdrawal statement.

To those who would like to see the Governor defeated, and vice versa, the later development in the O'Brien rumor situation will be interesting, whether the Union party candidate stays in the race or pulls out.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Davison and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:20.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter, Edward Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"My American Wife," with Francis Lederer and Ann Sothern. 3:05, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," with Warner Oland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

MEMORIAL—"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—"Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:35, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael and Erik Rhodes. 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Stage Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Also "Everything Is Thunder."

BOSTON—"The Big Game," with James Gleason and June Travis. 10:48 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:51, 10:25. Stage: Ken Maynard, cowboy star, with his horse "Tarzan." Also "Frozen Follies."

TREMONT—"In Person," with Ginger Rogers and George Brent. 9 a. m., 12:34, 4:08, 7:30. Also Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities," 10:36 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples," 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

MODERN—"Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Adolphe Menjou and Alice Faye. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:33. Also "A Son Comes Home," with Mary Boland and Julie Haydon. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Gus Van's Garden Party," "Paramount Pictorial," "Hills of Old Wyoming," "Going Places," "And So to Wed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—George O'Brien and Irene Ware in "O'Malley of the Mounted." 2:15, 5:06, 7:50. Also "The Devil Doll," featuring Lionel Barrymore and M. O'Sullivan. 3:55, 6:30, 9:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi" Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1:22, 4, 9:35, 9:15. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion," "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Men in White," 1:30, 5, 8:15. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Meeting at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. 8:15.

WPA DRAMATICS—Brighton-Allston Community Theater in "Penny a Flower" and "Phantom Ship," with lecture, orchestra and community singing. Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, 8. Also South Cove Community Theater in "The Colonel's Carriage" and "Carmen." English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Colonial Portraits," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN ASSOCIATION—Talks by Ada M. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, dean of women of Boston University, and others. Tufts College, 3:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Address on "A European Looks at American Politics," by Terence McCarthy of London. 3 Joy Street, 1.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Forest Hills station at 2 p. m. for Dedham Line car. Walk through Stony Brook Reservation. Also information walk to Quincy. Meet at Fields Corner Station at 2:10.

REPERTORY THEATER—WPA Marionettes in "The Sleeping Beauty." 10:30 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:20 train to Marblehead. Shore walk along Old Marblehead Harbor, Peach's Point, Naugus Head to Forest River. Also bicycle trip to East Lexington on 1:32 train from North Station. Three hours' ride.

Recreation-Aid Program Opens To Guide Youth

Social Service Volunteers Sought for Movement in Boston

Children Need Help

Adults With Leisure Time Given Opportunity to Combat Crime

Society is finding leisure time weighing upon its shoulders.

At one end of the scale, men and women, hundreds of them in Boston, have free hours which are being squandered every day; at the other end there are thousands of young children whose free hours are profitless, even dangerous, because they lack guidance.

On these findings of social service statistics, an effort is being made to bring these groups together for mutual advantage through the opening in Boston of a recreation leadership experiment whose progress is expected to be carefully noted by recreation leaders throughout the country.

Recreation Laboratory

This "laboratory" is the Recreation Leadership Training Institute, conducted under the sponsorship of Community Service of Boston. It is joint project of the National Youth Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the social agencies of Boston, educational institutions and volunteer workers. Throughout this week and next, men and women who often have exclaimed they would "like to get out and do something" are invited to sign up for the 10 weeks' training course.

At 48 Boylston street, the offices of the Young Men's Christian Union, space has been set aside for this enterprise and already 350 volunteers have enrolled. There, as the Central Institute, will be conducted teaching courses correlated to those to be given at Neighborhood Institutes in seven sections of the city.

Officials of the institute challenge men and women with time on their hands to swamp the registration desk this week. The need for volunteers is acute.

Need of Leadership

The present emergency caused by the lack of recreational leadership is explained as the result of the community social service program, here and everywhere in the country, progressing less rapidly than the need for employing leisure time.

Several factors contribute to an over-supply of leisure. The most important of these, without doubt, is the shortening of the work-week. Dean Ernst Herman of Boston University's Sargent College of Physical Education has stated that with the 30-hour week—which he is confident will come—the average worker's leisure time will amount to 82 hours a week.

Another important factor contributing to the increase of leisure time is unemployment.

Outlets for Leisure

A number of problems arise out of this situation in which a large group of people, living together in a small area, find themselves with a greater amount of leisure than they ever have known. They are faced with choosing between various outlets for their energies.

For those economically well enough off, commercial entertainments afford one form of recreation. However, a large proportion of those most seriously affected by the new leisure are unable to take advantage of these. For them the principal outlets are home clubs, settlement-house activities, public gatherings—and crime.

This last "avocation" is charted as reaching its peak in the 17-to-25 age group—today's principal concern. In fact, juvenile delinquency (7 to 16), in the West End, according to figures of the bureau of research and statistics of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, is as high as 70 per 1000 children. Although statistics are not available on the older age group, it is known to be higher.

It is a sociological axiom that healthful social activities reduce the delinquency rate. Settlement houses and youth agencies have been Boston's means of giving its youth healthful social activities. Yet these agencies in 1935 reached only 97,419 of the approximately 300,000 Boston youth. This is by no means an indictment of these agencies, for their facilities have been utilized to the utmost, their staffs increased, and in many cases the individual staff workers have exerted themselves of their own volition to the point of breakdown.

The Federal Government, also,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Communists Want Hall in Haverhill

Haverhill Communists today sought a mandamus from the State Supreme Court to compel Haverhill city officials to rent them the City Hall auditorium.

Alfred Porro, identifying himself as secretary of the Haverhill unit, said they had tried to rent the hall for the night of Sept. 25, but were denied its use.

Mayor George A. Dalrymple took the witness stand and said that he voted against letting the Communists use the hall because he had talked with Mr. Porro and gained the impression that Mr. Porro favored overthrowing the Federal Government by force if peaceful methods did not prevail.

Mr. Porro denied this charge.

Justice Charles H. Donahue took the case under advisement.

Future of Maine ERA Cases Is Now in Federal Courts

(Continued from Page 9)

from the reports turned over to two county attorneys. Frank T. Powers of Androscoggin County, contended from the start it was a matter for the federal courts and declined to present the matter to a grand jury.

Mr. Bate acted, however, and 18 indictments were returned in Kennebec County. A conviction was obtained in the only case which was tried and George W. Martin, former ERA supply officer, found guilty of accepting a bribe, was sentenced. His case then was appealed and the law court's ruling was the result of the appeal.

Further developments in the situation are awaited with more than ordinary interest particularly as the action in Kennebec County, the testimony of the trial and the peculiarities of the Maine ERA setup were matters which received considerable public attention. During the course of the ERA probe, Governor Brann was a witness, giving defense testimony regarding the matter of jurisdiction.

He testified in Superior Court that John A. McDonough, state administrator who resigned when Paul Edwards took over the administration in Maine shortly after the investigation got under way, was never a state officer or employee of the State. Despite this and other testimony concerning the status of ERA officers, Judge Fisher ruled the state would hear the cases. Trial of the Martin case was then opened.

* * *

Oct. 21 in the Senate Chamber has been set as the date for an important meeting sponsored by the New England Council, at which problems of taxation, public expenditures and finance will be discussed for the benefit of representatives of state, municipalities and civic organizations. Meetings of a somewhat similar nature have been held previously at Rockland, last June, and in Augusta in April.

At the morning session, three state officials will discuss state taxation and expenditures and in the afternoon work of two New England taxpayers' associations will be outlined by speakers. Arrangements for the meeting were made by members of the Maine branch of the New England Council assisted by the State Chamber of Commerce and Prof. Orren C. Hormell, professor of government at Bowdoin College. Members of the incoming Legislature, who will face stern problems in state finance, have been especially invited.

* * *

A survey of Maine highways, assisted by the Federal Government, will be urged upon the incoming State legislature by the Maine Automobile Association. The proposed survey would encompass: (1) A state-wide traffic survey, aimed at the elimination of congestion; (2) an economic survey to ascertain sources and distribution of highway revenue; (3) a survey to show the amount of travel on different classes of roads; (4) a condition survey to show present conditions, engineering needs and probable costs.

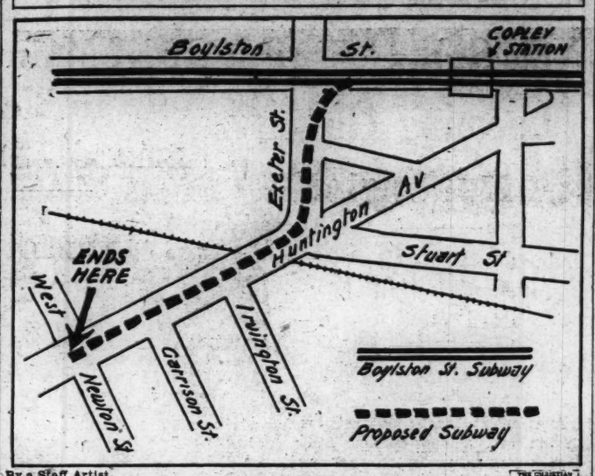
A. E. Barnard, general manager of the association, complains that Maine highways have not kept pace with the advancing demands of motor transportation, but admits Maine is not alone in doing so.

* * *

Extensive plans are being completed for the annual Maine Teachers' Association convention at Lewiston, Oct. 28-29. Prominent educators are listed as speakers. Among them are Dr. Payson Smith, former Maine commissioner of education, later Massachusetts commissioner, and now a professor at Harvard. Dr. Mary Ellen Chase, professor of English at Smith College, also will address the teachers. She is well known as a Maine author.

The annual convention may also adopt resolutions regarding equalization of educational opportunities and financing education in the State. Such resolutions were adopted by the State Parent-Teachers' Association which convened last week in Lewiston.

Proposed New Subway Route



By a Staff Artist

How Huntington Avenue Traffic Will Be Eased

The Proposed Extension Is Shown From Boylston Street to West Newton Street

Radio's First 'Sob Sister'

Radio is fast acquiring some of the traditional habiliments of the press—and not always selecting its best characteristics. The Inter-City Broadcasting System, WMCA, New York key station (WMEX, Boston, is a member station), has taken on Miss Frankie Basch, who will be radio's first "sob sister," and Martin Starr, new "roving reporter."

Both Miss Basch and Mr. Starr are experienced commentators on the radio. Miss Basch has been heard in the feature "Razzing the News" over WMCA and Mr. Starr, a well-known motion picture trade paper writer, has appeared nightly in theatrical and picture reviews over WMCA.

The two writers have been hired by Donald Flamm, president of WMCA, directly and not for any commercial sponsor.

Under their new roles both will enjoy the privilege of "breaking in" on the programs, which is newspaperdom's equivalent of "stopping the presses."

* * *

The radio networks this year are going to give intensive coverage of the national election in November. The Columbia System has just announced its commentative staff for the occasion. H. V. Kaltenborn, Columbia's commentator, who became one of radio's first war commentators during his recent visit to the Spanish border, will handle the returns on the presidential candidates; Bob Trout, C. B. S. public events announcer, will handle all returns on senators, representatives and state gubernatorial contests; Hugh Conrad, the voice of "The March of Time," will announce news bulletins and general summaries.

In one studio in C. B. S. headquarters, a Press-Radio Bureau printer will give bulletins which are digests for the radio of bulletins from the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and Universal Service. These bulletins will be sorted and tabulated on blackboards for easy visibility. Columbia also has made arrangements to pick up President Roosevelt, Governor Landon, or party headquarters in Chicago and New York. Columbia will give early returns up to 10:30 p. m., and after that will devote its entire schedule to the election until results are conclusive for one candidate or the other.

* * *

The Columbia Broadcasting System today also announced plans for its new West Coast studios in Hollywood, Calif., which are to serve its national and regional networks and Station KNX, Hollywood, which it acquired recently. Building is expected to begin at the first of the year with occupation probably about October, 1937. Arrangements for television will be included among the other advanced technical features of the studios. A. D. H.

Volunteers Asked To Guide Youth

(Continued from Page 9)

has contributed its share toward solving the problem. The Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration have placed between 2000 and 3000 recreaton workers in the Boston area. In addition, the Boston park and school departments have extended their activities in the park playgrounds and in the school centers and playgrounds.

Why, in view of all these efforts, does the problem of furnishing healthful leisure-time activities for all those who need them still persist—even in increasing intensity?

It is because the cause of the trouble—the ever lessening hours of work—operates at a greater speed than the existing remedial factors.

For many years social work was done exclusively by volunteers, but with the appearance of professional service, the volunteers tended to become displaced. Today, with the coming of the pressing need, the existing professional service is overwhelmed with work and the social agencies, being totally unable to increase their paid staffs adequately, are looking to volunteers to solve their problems.

Demand for Volunteers

The volunteer service bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies reports that every day it receives more requests for volunteers than it can supply in a week. The public is not responding, although there are many women in the city who do a lot of plain "sitting at home," and there are plenty of working men who would enjoy a little constructive diversion in the evening after work.

In general, volunteers applying to the Volunteer Service Bureau are first put through a training course and then are referred to some settlement house or youth agency. Each of these organizations constitutes the center of social life for the neighborhood surrounding it. In its own building it has rooms in which various clubs meet—debating clubs, sewing clubs, art clubs, craft clubs, etc. The volunteer might be put in charge of one of these clubs, if he has a particular hobby which he can teach others to enjoy with him. The settlement also has game rooms and gymnasiums, into which the volunteer with athletic experience might be put.

All too often the rooms of the settlements are occupied to capacity, with hundreds of children being turned away each night. It then becomes the duty of the volunteer to develop activities outside the settlement—in private homes, school rooms, or vacant offices. This situation challenges the initiative of the volunteer to the utmost—but if he succeeds, it compensates him with the fullest satisfaction.

Change in Monitor News Radiocast

THE early afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WBZ will not be heard on Saturday, Oct. 17, owing to a transmission of the Ohio-Northwestern football game which WBZ is carrying at that hour. The late afternoon radiocast at 5 p. m. will be heard as usual.

New Subway Looming On Huntington

(Continued From Page 9)

ther appropriation from Congress. Uncertainty of the political picture, of course, precludes exact knowledge of how Congress will treat such projects in the future.

The Federal Government now expects to pay $1,175,835 of the total cost, and the city is to contribute $539,227 for supervision and equipment. A maximum of 1633 men will be employed.

While delighted with the prospects for the new subway, Mr. Frederic H. Fay, acting chairman of the Boston Planning Board, did not find his joy unalloyed today.

He pointed out that the subway would serve the useful end of eliminating car tracks along Boylston Street from Tremont Street, and in Copley Square, and also a portion of Huntington Avenue. But, he said, to be really effective it should continue underground beyond Massachusetts Avenue.

According to Mr. Fay, it is an accepted fact that the cross traffic of Massachusetts Avenue serves to bottle the free flow of in and out traffic downtown.

Elimination of trolley tracks below Massachusetts Avenue is of course helpful, Mr. Fay conceded, but it would be made materially more effective by clearing up the busy intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

WPA officials pointed out that plans have already been outlined for extending the subway beyond Massachusetts Avenue, and it is the ultimate aim to carry it through. Construction of the first link will be done with the extension in mind.

This fact led Mr. Fay to observe that "half a loaf is better than none."

A glance at the specifications for the project disclose that 75,000 cubic yards will be excavated, while 14,000 cubic yards of concrete will be poured into the cut.

WPA Pushes Work On Flood Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 16—William P. Fahey, New Hampshire WPA administrator, announces that slightly more than half of the 291 flood reconstruction projects submitted to the WPA for federal aid after the flood of last March have been completed or are in process.

Administrator Fahey says that flood reconstruction still occupies a major place on the WPA program. Of the 291 projects, he said, 88 have not been approved, 52 have been approved but no work started, 23 have been finished, 128 are in process and near completion. At the present time 2772 WPA workers are employed on the 128 flood projects in the course of construction.

Romance Skipper Heard on Charges

(Continued from Page 9)

the director of the Bureau of Washington should make decision sustaining or reversing the findings of the special board of investigation. But Captain Haines overruled the attorney and trial began, under protest.

Testimony of Captain Wickens brought out:

1. Visibility was low, about 1000 feet, but he did not think he was going at excessive speed.

2. Had the helm been put hard to port instead of starboard, the vessels would have come together head on and the Romance would have sunk within five minutes. Had he stopped his engines and gone astern, the New York would have cut right through the Romance. He sought to get his ship in a position that would mean only a sideswiping and if he had had two seconds more he would have succeeded.

3. Use of the young lookout man due to his excellent character, ability and eagerness to get ahead. He was the only one of the deck force that stuck to the ship from the opening of the season, was steady, reliable, sober and had better hearing and eyesight than some of the several "A. B.'s" in the crew.

What's Going On in the Arts

Women's City Club

IN CONJUNCTION with the Harvest Festival celebrated at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, there is an exhibition of paintings of still-life and landscape. The beautiful displays of stalks of wheat and corn, the berries, branches and leaves, the vegetables and fruits, not still-life, but originals, vie with the picture exhibition and demand the attention of the visitor. These exhibits in the garden, corridors, lounge and general rooms of the club are gratifying.

In the pictures we have an opportunity to see what the artist adds to the beauty of objects in nature. We find for example a still-life, entitled "From the Vegetable Garden" by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Inviting edibles are painted true to their natural appearance in shape and color. Miss Browne has not attempted to alter their appearance, to exaggerate, to stylize or accent. Her's is straightforward, naturalistic painting. Different is "The Harvest Produce" by Arthur Musgrave, for it reveals the modifications of an artist's brush, the liberties he takes in making more decorative, more pictorial, more permanent the beauty of some brightly-colored produce. Where Miss Browne's collection appeals to the culinary taste, Mr. Musgrave's vegetables are painted to please the eye.

A more painstaking naturalism is to be noted in a creditable still-life by Doris Daniels. This painter is eager to convey the total visual effect, so that the objects, copper, glass and fruits feel true to the touch.

There are some appealing landscapes which provide in wider range more material for a Harvest Festival. Especially fine is "The Cove" by Danton Winslow Sawyer for its gusty freshness and spearkling clarity. Free and airy is "The Eastham Mill, Cape Cod" by John Hilliard. Other exhibits are by Waldo Pierce, Carroll Bill and Clyde Stafford.

D. A.

Nazimova

Coming to the Colonial Oct. 20 in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler"

"The Big Game"

THE 1936 cinema football kick-off, RKO'S "The Big Game," featuring Philip Huston, James Gleason and eight all-American football stars, occurred at the Keith Boston Theater yesterday. Perhaps we shan't be so enthusiastic when the fourth or fifth pigskin epic has unravelled its routine, but the first does manage to go over the goal with a touchdown or two to spare.

True, there's nothing very new about "The Gig Game." It begins with a huddle and ends with a clinch. Along the way, we learn how and why a coterie of ex-coal miners give their all for dear old Atlantic while the packed stands rend the air with cheers and crooked gamblers kidnap the hero.

Although "The Big Game" bestows only passing attention upon the ethics of subsidized football, it does become pretty concerned (and so did the audience) when the hero fails to show up for the big game. We all know he's going to, of course, but things begin to look pretty hopeless by the beginning of the third quarter as the hapless Mr. Huston sits in the kidnaper's hotel room biting his fingernails and listening to good old Atlantic going down to defeat. It's good fun, with plenty of well photographed football shots.

Mr. Gleason is effective as a small-time gambler, Mr. Huston makes a nobly handsome "ringer," pretty June Travis carries her books without self-consciousness, Bruce Cabot does his toughy act and Andy Devine garners most of the laughs as a veteran ringer with a wife and three children.

The stage show is all dressed up in cowboy costumes and features Ken Maynard and his horse, Tarzan, who does not look particularly happy. For the juvenile trade, the theater is giving out pictures of the cowboy hero. There are also a number of singing and dancing acts.

What the Politicians Say

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor, speaking at rallies in Westfield, Holyoke and Chicopee last night:

"I believe everybody is dissatisfied with the present kind of relief work, which is unsatisfactory in nature and pays barely sufficient to take care of the overhead of a meager living.

"The unemployment situation will be one of the first to have my attention as Governor of Massachusetts. The best way to bring back industry is to encourage industry, and I believe that the restoration of decent, honest, economical government on Beacon Hill in Boston will bring back the kind of pay envelope you want."

* * *

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic gubernatorial choice, speaking in Plymouth, Wareham, Middleboro and Bridgewater, last night:

"As Governor, I shall insist that all appropriations be so expended by all state agencies so as to prevent waste and extravagance. This can and must be done by economy, efficiency, and honesty in the administration of state affairs.

"I shall insist that all contracts be extensively advertised and be awarded only after unhampered competitive bidding to the lowest responsible bidder.

"As your Governor I shall make no attempt to dominate the functions of the various departments of the Commonwealth. I shall allow competent and experienced state officials to carry on their duties with a freedom and security that means progress and accomplishment."

* * *

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, speaking at the Westfield Republican rally:

"We (Republicans in Maine) took off Santa Claus' beard and coat and with a good deal of Yankee intuition looked beneath and there we saw the same old Tammany Tiger licking his chops."

* * *

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, speaking at the western Massachusetts Republican rallies:

"I did not vote for a balloon budget (for which he has been criticized by Governor Curley) for the simple reason that I have great regard for the taxpayers.

"It is well said that liberal governments are often wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal promises. . . . If glowing promises and honeyed words and fancy slogans could be eaten, we would be living today in a land of milk and honey."

* * *

Governor Curley, Democratic senatorial candidate, speaking at eastern Massachusetts rallies:

"You can rely upon Democrats on Beacon Hill standing fast for the rights of the individual man, and you cannot depend upon the Republicans for liberal, progressive legislation.

"We have established a record that any man might well conjure with and enjoy fighting for. In the field of finance, the best financial record in the history of the Commonwealth was established under Curley in the last year and a half."

* * *

Gaspar G. Bacon, the Republican gubernatorial nominee in 1934, whom Governor Curley defeated by 108,000 votes, speaking at a Republican Jamaica Plain rally:

"1. Curleyism means the perpetuation of dummy corporations such as the Mohawk Packing Company and the Legal Securities Corporation, organized and managed by Curley henchmen like his former city treasurer Edmund L. Dolan for the fraudulent purpose of making money for the insiders at the expense of the employees, school teachers and taxpayers of Boston. It means the approval of what Judge Hannify of the Superior Court has called "a fraudulent scheme" to make "large secret gains."

"2. Curleyism means the ruthless domination and coercion of all faithful state employees and the disruption of the state service.

"3. Curleyism means the squandering of the taxpayers' money on flowers, photographs and Farleyism, junkets and joy rides for the favored few.

"4. Curleyism means the undermining of the judiciary, the ousting of honorable and efficient judges for no cause except to supplant them with political parasites.

"5. Curleyism means clearing the highways for a hit-and-run Governor.

"6. Curleyism means the prostitution of the State's educational system for Curley's private purposes.

"7. Curleyism means further beguiling a hopeful public with the 'work and wages' myth.

"8. Curleyism means another brazen attempt to hang onto the coattails of the President whom Curley has in private outrageously condemned.

"9. Curleyism means the continuation of 'The Reign of James the First,' so accurately portrayed in the pamphlet under that title now on sale at all bookstores."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15 Children's Corner	Recorded program	Tom Mix sketch	News program
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Lurline Fleming, soprano	"Melody Mountaineers"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Football Fanfare; guest	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30 Dinner-Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Political talk	Rendezvous: interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Sport commentator	Sports report
7:00 Political comment	Political speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloist	Political speaker
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Dramatic sketch	"Tunes for Two": variety	"Chemistry of Today"
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Grantland Rice, football talk; orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:15	"Singin' Sam," baritone		Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:30 Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal group; soloist	"Death Valley Days": western dramatic sketch	Address, Herbert Hoover	"The Show Window": popular variety program
8:45			
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: scenes from "The Devil Is a Sissy";	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists	Address, Herbert Hoover	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
9:15 Dick Powell; vocal soloists;	"Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; Helen Claire; or.	Address, Herbert Hoover	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 Ray Paige's Orchestra		Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45			"In a Mexican Patio"
10:00 Political speaker	Shep Field's Orch.; Walter O'Keefe; Lucy Monroe	"First Nighter" sketch: "He Knew About Dames"	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
10:15 "The World Dances"			Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
10:30 "Roosevelt Progress"	Political speaker	Talk, "Red" Grange	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
10:45 Benny Fields, Minstrel Man	Political speaker	Political speaker	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts, E.B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15 Shep Field's Orchestra	Political speaker	Frank Ward's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" contest	Archie Bleyer's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45 "Guess Who?" contest	Archie Bleyer's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC, "Stardom Express": children's program.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch.; Karin Dayas, pianist.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: National Grange program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ohio-Northwestern football game.

1:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Yale-Navy football game.

1:45 WAAB, Boston College-University of New Hampshire football game.

1:45 WNAC, Football game.

1:45 WEEI, Brown-Dartmouth football game.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": orchestra; soloists; quartet.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Labor Non-Partisan League: address, John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jacques Fray and his orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hal Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

7:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Alt Wien": music of old Vienna.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Vice-President John N. Garner, from home, Uvalde, Texas.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Evening Party: Walter O'Keefe; vocal soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Dorothy Kendrick, pianist; Edwina Eustis, contralto.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; Jean Sablon, from Paris; Norman Cordon; John Kennedy; orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Music You Love": Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Grete Stueckgold, soprano.

3:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Everybody's Music": symphony orch., Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded concert program.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse presents "Camille."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Or.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh String Symphony Ensemble.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilsen, basso.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Irving Strathmary's Symphonique Moderne.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76": dramatization and music.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Gladys Swarthout, soprano.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's "Musical Varieties"; Ramona; quartet; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air": symphony orch., Erno Rapee, conductor; Lotte Lehmann, soprano.

8:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jeffersonian Democrats: talk, James A. Reed.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; male trio; others.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Helen Broderick; Helen Mayer, fencing champion; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

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Restoring Maine Lobster Haul by Hatcheries Planned

State official looks ahead to saving industry threatened with decline by stocking near-shore fishing waters—Days of easy and wasteful harvest gone by.

By a Staff Photographer

Trade of Sea Toilers That Still Goes Fairly Strong

Upper Left—Unloading Bait From Truck for Lobster Pots. Upper Right—Fisherman Shoveling Bait Into His Dory. Lower—Empty Traps Stacked to Dry Out

Are lobsters going off the menu?

From Provincetown to the Canadian border you'll find them, the stacks of disused lobster pots, melancholy monuments to a great industry that today threatens to slide into oblivion.

In Maine alone, 5000 families dependent to great extent on the catch of the lobster traps are watching with trepidation what seems to be the last stage in the saga of the monarch of the shore dinner—the lobster.

Look at a map of the eastern coast of North America and the tragedy of the lobster begins to appear. Originally this shell fish was found along a 1500-mile strip of coast, with a width of range of some 30 to 50 miles. In Colonial days lobsters were caught from the Virginia Capes to Labrador. This sector is the home of the American lobster.

Cape Cod Early Source

In Colonial days the bulk of the lobsters came from around Cape Cod. The waters there teemed with them. In an old Boston marketing account, dated 1740, lobsters are mentioned as selling at 3 half-pence each.

Those were the days when lobsters of 25 pounds each were fairly common. Years later than this we find accounts of men raking the lobsters out of the sea at low tide to pile on their land for fertilizer.

Gathering Them at Low Tide

Coming down closer to our own day, the story of abundance—and of waste—is almost as clear. There are thousands of adults living on the ccast of Maine today who can remember the days when to get enough lobsters for the table all one had to do was walk over the rocks at low tide and pick market-sized specimens out of the pools.

Strangely enough, through the whole period of the last twenty years while the American lobster has been slowly and relentlessly fished to the borders of extinction, the price of lobsters to the fishermen and to the guests at the shore dinner, has varied but little.

Later, in Shore Ledges

Fishermen who come in with their catches along the coast of Maine today can tell you of times 15 and 20 years ago when they set their traps around the edges of the in-shore rocks, tended them in dories, and made as high as 50 or 60 dollars a day during the height of the season.

Today the stories that these fishermen have to tell are uniformly dolorous. They have their records to show that whereas the catch years ago averaged a lobster to every other trap, today the catch amounts to abolt one small lobster to 10 traps. And there comes an end to the number of traps that a fisherman can tend. The hard work of pulling the traps hand over hand out of 200 feet of water explains why. And, since the fishermen are today going miles off shore to set their traps, distance and time adds to the handicap.

Catch Lightens

The fishermen in Frenchman's Bay have their records. Some of them show seasonal catches of thousands of pounds 10 years ago, against hundreds of pounds today. One of these men caught some 3000 pounds in 1926. In 1935, the year he gave up lobster fishing, he caught 400 pounds. He points out that he traveled farther, burned more gasoline and oil, bought more bait, and spent more time in the 1935 season than he had ever done in any season before.

The fishermen who are turning away from lobstering to follow other pursuits are many. Ten years ago the State of Maine issued 5000 lobster fishing licenses. Last year this number had shrunk to below 4000. At the office of Mr. Rodney E. Feyler, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries for Maine, figures tell a story of their own. According to Mr. Feyler, the total catch of Maine lobsters in 1906 was 19,700,000 pounds. By 1934 this had shrunk to a total of 4,000,000 pounds.

Canadian Resources

The housewife who, when she visits the fish market, and finds lobsters available at very little advance in price, naturally will ask, "But why is this so? Where are the lobsters coming from?"

The answer lies in the Canadian lobster. There are scores of localities along the coast of Maine where lobsters are collected during the Canadian open season. These lobsters have provided the market balancer in the past few years. Some idea of the volume taken from this source can be gained when it is realized that in many of these places as much as 300,000 pounds of lobsters are waiting for the market.

But, says Mr. Feyler, there is little hope for the consumer in these figures. For, he says, the Canadian lobster is being fished to extinction at about the same rate as is the Maine variety.

Solution of Problem

At Mr. Feyler's office information on the lobster problem is found and a solution is indicated besides.

Research proves that the female lobster, during the spawning season, lays thousands and even hundreds of thousands of eggs. When the eggs are released, they rise to the surface. Here the spawn, and later the tiny lobsters, spent the first 21 days of their existence. It is at this period that the great ravages in the ranks of the lobsters are made.

Small fish feed on the floating spawn. The gulls join them in vast flocks. All this has always been so, with the result that only a very small percentage of the eggs laid ever reach maturity; in the last few years, according to Mr. Feyler, oil pollution has come to aid the small fish and gulls in the extermination of the lobster.

Add to these depredations the tremendous and never-ceasing inroads that the fishermen make in the ranks of the mature lobster, and one has the whole story of the vanishing shellfish.

A year or two ago the Maine laws were changed. Moved by various arguments, legislators wrote a law that set up a new minimum length for market lobsters. The law allows the fishermen to take lobsters an inch shorter than hitherto. This law, all are agreed, has but hurried the process of extinction.

The solution? Mr. Feyler declares it is a simple one. The Government, either Federal or State, must do for the lobster what has been done for the salmon and the brook trout. There must be lobster rearing stations.

The State of Maine is this year buying seed lobsters. The seeds are stripped from the underside of the wide tail where the female carries them until they are ready to be released and hatched. The State liberates this seed. But, Mr. Feyler points out, they can do little but release them to go through the hazards of fish gulls and oil.

What is needed is a rearing station, Mr. Feyler says, where the spawn would be hatched and kept through the period that it might normally spend on the surface. When the young lobsters are released at this stage of their development, they sink from the surface, to crawl under rocks, hide in rock weed and thus find shelter from enemies.

Such rearing stations, Mr. Feyler declares, are now a necessity if the American lobster is not to go the way of the passenger pigeon, the bison and the heath hen.

From Provincetown to Quoddy, thousands of tourists flock each summer to the coast, and one of the delights of their visit is a shore dinner in which the lobster is a prime item.

Wellesley Inducts Its New President

(Continued from Page 9)

even alumnae representation was selective. Alumnae attendance was limited to one representative from each club and class, approximately 110 guests.

These guests and the student body were instructed to meet shortly after 4 p. m. on Norumbega hill where the academic procession was to form for the signal to march to Alumnae hall. At the hall the students were to fall into double line through which alumnae and the faculty would file in entering the auditorium.

The Rev. Cleland Boyd McAfee of New York city, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, father of Wellesley's new president, was to give the invocation. Mrs. Ralph C. Brown of Winnetka, Ill., president of the Wellesley Alumnae Association, was prepared to extend the welcome of 12,000 alumnae to Miss McAfee.

Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar, Miss McAfee's alma mater, was the only outside speaker. Robert G. Dodge was scheduled as president of the college board of trustees, to present to the new president the three keys symbolic of college life, and the college seal and charter. Miss McAfee was to close the program with an answer to critics of a four years' course in a privately endowed college of liberal arts for women. The program and social hour were expected to conclude at 6 p. m.

The keys which Mr. Dodge held for Miss McAfee are of hand-wrought silver. One, with a log burning on the hearth, represents a key to a dormitory. Another, with owl and a book, represents a library; and the key bearing the cross is the key to chapel. They symbolize community living, scholarship and Christian integrity during college days.

The keys were presented to Miss Caroline Hazard, fifth president of Wellesley, by Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant, cofounder of the college with her husband. They were used again at the inauguration of Miss McAfee's predecessor, President Ellen Fitz Pendleton.

Photography Show at Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 16—The first annual exhibit of photographic work by professional, commercial and amateur artists of the State will open at the Fleming museum of the University of Vermont, Oct. 17.

Tribe Adept at Weaving

The Hupa Indians in California are noted for their skill in weaving baskets of twine.

Socialists' Leader Fails to Qualify For R. I. Ballot

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Socialist party failed to qualify a complete ticket for appearance on the official state ballot in the November election when Secretary of State Louis W. Cappelli shortly before midnight refused to accept all but two of the nomination papers offered by Joseph M. Coldwell, party leader and candidate for the United States Senate. Midnight was the deadline for filing of nominations.

The papers were rejected, Mr. Cappelli said, because they contained only 459 certified names, whil 500 are required. Two Socialist candidates—Gerard L. Lemay of Woonsocket, Congressional nominee in the first district, and Gerard Lanoie, candidate for the State Senate from Woonsocket, will appear on the ballot, having secured a sufficient number of names.

Six other parties will have a place on the Rhode Island ballot. They are Republican, Democratic, Socialist-Labor, Communist and Good Government slates.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last we've found it . . . A garment that is to a woman's wardrobe precisely what a dressing gown is to a man's.

Oh, we have concrete evidence (even as you no doubt have) in our clothes press, to prove there have been feminine fashions . . . and plenty of them! . . . that were supposed to be the equivalent of a man's dressing gown; but we never really felt they quite measured up to one.

We've always secretly admired the way a man could don a dressing gown and yet always appear properly attired—regardless of the room he was in, or the people who flocked in unexpectedly. We felt that women were rather handicapped during those leisure hours at home when you feel you want to put on anything . . . just as long as it isn't a dress.

Our solution to this problem . . . (or rather Royal Robes, Inc.'s, solution, and our recent discovery) is a brand new version of a flannel house coat . . . most appropriately called the "Princess Royal." In fact, its name would be appropriate even though the Royal Robe people had had no connection with it . . . such are its qualifications.

Far be it from us to give the impression that we're going to start giving away our collection of negligees, pajamas and hostess gowns (that we've built up over a period of years) . . . rather we wish to emphasize the fact that in your home this house coat recognizes neither time nor space; it's "at home" anywhere. And with it you're just bound to acquire that feeling you have when you're appropriately gowned, regardless of whether you've dashed into the kitchen to see how the morning bacon's coming along, or you've just greeted those people you asked to drop in some evening, but whom you really never expected to see again.

The "Princess Royal" is very long, and the skirt, which is carefully fitted at the waist line, branches out into a voluminous flare as it nearly touches the floor. Its only bit of trimming is an ever-so-discreet bit of white braid, and we suggest an ascot tie or a soft white scarf as the final bit of chi-chi. In black, wine, aqua, rose—and may be more—at Filene's for $10.95.

* * *

"To the Manor Born" tha's a fitting description of everything one sees (and loves to bring home) in hats, coats and dresses at Chez Madeleine, Newbury Street. And yesterday it was a little black number that we "fell for." Decidedly a simple afternoon affair of wool crepe scrolled all over with those long thin beads (which we believe are called bugle beads). The collar—at least what there was of it—was a mass of those little black beads; and was incidentally one of those collars that are so smart right now, but which we seem to be able to describe only as a straight narrow band around the neckline.

Then there was a new version of the beret that we liked, in black velvet. But it was a real hat. In fact it was more like a combination toque and beret, the beret part being the crown that flipped down toward the forehead at a saucy angle.

* * *

You may think we're a bit premature in mentioning such an article as mittens, but a friend of ours just came in with her latest acquisition . . . a pair of waterproof mittens, which reminds us that this climate being what it is, they will soon be in order. The palms are of good, strong leather, the rest of rainproof cloth. All lined with fluffy fleece. She parted with something like $2.95 for them at Jordan's, in what is called the Tyrolean Shop (which we haven't seen yet, it's that new), but wherein she tells us there are oodles of trick Tyrolean items such as Hansel and Gretel pins, heart pins made of leather with little flower designs on them, and sweaters all embroidered in an exquisite manner.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

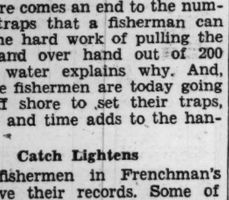
Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A scedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Nov. 6, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Nov. 28, 1:15 p. m.; Friday, Dec. 18, 8:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.



Won't YOU join our ROUND TABLE?

Our "Round Table" is made up of a group of women who have learned (and are learning) the joy of making the most of their spare time. How? By knitting those devastating yet wearable dresses and suits with Bernat quality yarn! It's all explained when you pay your first visit to our shop, and we're pretty certain you will want to join our Round Table!

We Specialize in Expert Blocking

Elite Yarn Shop

59 TEMPLE PLACE, 10th Floor BOSTON

"Hug Me! I've Landed a Job"
R. D. JONES COMPANY
PERSONNEL MANAGER
"She laughed. 'There it is,' she said, pointing to the telephone. 'With so many equally good applicants employers don't wait. Those who have telephones get first call.'
"Yet other people no better qualified were getting jobs . . . What did they have that I didn't? When a girl I know landed a fine position, I asked her what her secret was.
"Out of work for seven months, I needed a job desperately, but luck seemed against me. Time and again, I found I was just too late. Some one else had got there first.
"She was right. After we had the telephone put in, I got several calls . . . and, finally, I landed my job! A telephone in the house is certainly a blessing."
Irwin Smith
IT PAYS TO HAVE A TELEPHONE IN THE HOUSE
How much are You missing for want of a Telephone?
Put a telephone in your house now! Let it run your errands, make appointments, connect you with friends and relatives, provide protection in case of emergencies, save money on bargains at stores you haven't time to visit, help to get work for members of your family.
A telephone is the quickest, least expensive servant any family can have. Decide today to put back your telephone. Application may be made at any Telephone Business Office.

Harvard Faces Cadets in First Major Clash—Eastern Upsets Are About Due

Uncertainty Marks Several Eastern Football Contests Saturday; One Game Tonight

Random Selections

Games Tomorrow

Yale to beat Navy.
Army to beat Harvard.
Holy Cross to beat Manhattan.
Pittsburgh to beat Duquesne.
Princeton to beat Penn.
Dartmouth to beat Brown.
Washington to beat Boston University.
Northeastern to beat St. Lawrence.
Tufts to beat Colby.
Boston College to beat New Hampshire.
Rhode Island to beat Mass. State.
Rutgers to beat Springfield.
North Carolina to beat New York Univ.
Tonight
Temple to beat Carnegie.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By nightfall tomorrow the all-important query throughout the eastern football range of interest will be: "How did Harvard, Yale, Pittsburgh, Holy Cross, Princeton and others make out?" They are in the desirable and yet often unenviable positions of being undefeated and facing formidable opponents.

Some toll is certain and some hearts will be gladened. This early season date has coaches squirming and athletic directors uneasy. Defeat is not enjoyed in these circles even when expected, but this schedule tomorrow allows for little other than disappointment somewhere along the line.

Out at the Harvard Stadium, the Crimson, hardly rated the equal of Army in experience and man-power, must take its chance. The Cadets already have beaten a good eleven in Columbia and while Harvard just might provide an upset, it really needs more time to face a team as thoroughly equipped as that of West Point.

Backs vs. Line

Down at Baltimore the exciting Eli will throw their amazing offense at the sturdy Naval Academy eleven and something will have to give. The two lines are good with the Middies having a trifling edge, but the Yale backs have just a little more offensive threat than those of Navy. It will be a battle.

Manhattan, the 1936 edition of Chick Meehan, catches Holy Cross after its recent terrific battle to edge Dartmouth by a touchdown. The Jaspers inflicted a 14-to-14 tie on the Crusaders last year and go to Worcester with a team fired to do as much or more this year. It is a difficult assignment for Eddie Anderson to bring his eleven back so soon after the struggle with the Big Green, but he should be able to do it.

B. U. Faces Defeat

With those games out of the way the remaining big teams are facing trouble, but without quite so much uncertainty attached. The outstanding Pittsburgh Panthers should best Duquesne and Princeton should topple Penn, despite the fact that the latter is supplied with good material. Fordham, fresh from its intersectional triumph over Southern Methodist, has an easy opponent. Temple, conqueror of Boston College last Monday, with very little rest, takes on Carnegie Tech tonight and anything can happen under such circumstances.

Here in New England, Dartmouth recovers from its undeserved licking from Holy Cross by taking on the twice-beaten Browns. Boston University entertains an interesting and probably too good a team in Washington University from St. Louis.

Northeastern hopefully regards St. Lawrence as a means to re-enter the victory column and Tufts cast a wary eye upon the invading Colby eleven, but should produce its first victory of the season with the final whistle. New Hampshire adds more color to its new stadium, with Boston College the guest, but the Wildcats hardly hope for victory.

A mid-state game looks like a great attraction with Rhode Island going to Amherst, Mass., for the sole purpose of avenging last year's defeat at the hands of Massachusetts State, and they seem capable of so doing. Even with Warren Huston, its elusive little backfield star, Springfield is going to New Brunswick, N. J., on a rather drab journey, facing such a strong opponent as Rutgers.

Colgate and Tulane

New York city will have its weekly attraction as usual and tomorrow the Tulane "Green Wave" from the South will tackle the Colgate Red Raiders. Colgate recently lost to Duke, another southern eleven, and plan to retaliate by whipping the Tulane eleven. Fordham should coast with Waynesburg, and up-state two beaten elevens, Syracuse and Cornell, are due for a real tussle.

Yes, we football people will be interested in tomorrow night's scores.

Star Fullbacks Lost to B. U. Team

B. U.		Washington
Lynch, le		re., Hafeli
Allen, lt		rt., Bowman
Nichols, lg		rg., Londy
Walker, c		c., Iezzi
Miller, rg		lg., Bertagnolli
Dixon, rt		lt., Tomlinson
Rudolph, re		le., Brungard
Spivack, qb		qb., Klein
Nechtem, lhb		rhb., Yore
Thompson, rhb		lhb., Hudgens
Crompton, fb		fb., Bukant

Game starts at 2 o'clock.

Boston University will be forced to take the field against Washington University of St. Louis tomorrow at Fenway Park without the services of two of its star fullbacks, Gary Famiglietti, 200-pound line crasher, and Russ Lawry, reserve, are both out of the game because of injuries.

The fullback post will be filled by the 180-pound sophomore, Earl Crompton, converted quarterback. The loss of his two star men has given Pat Hanley considerable concern, and has somewhat blasted whatever hopes the Terrier mentor had of turning back the strong St. Louis Bears.

The Washington eleven arrived in Boston this morning and worked out in Fenway Park this afternoon. Following their workout, Coach Hanley gave his team the feel of Fenway turf.

N. C. State vs. Boston College

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16 (AP)—North Carolina State will again meet Boston College in an intersectional football game next year. An incomplete schedule was announced by J. L. von Glahn, business manager of athletics, listing the Boston College game at Boston for Oct. 30.

Will the High Hat Ride the Mule Tomorrow?

By a Staff Photographer

John Harvard, With His Puritanical High Hat, Engages In Gridiron Combat With the Army Mule

Upper Left—Woodrow Wilson Stromberg, Captain of the Cadet Eleven and Veteran End. Lower Left—Capt. Jim Gaffney, Harvard Guard. Center—Little Charles "Monk" Meyer, Army Forward-Pass Threat

Around the Hub

Harvard's Pass Defense

IF HARVARD can stop those passes of the fiery little Monk Meyer tomorrow, the Crimson will throw an early scare at the Eli. Yale has carried on this season with a circus type of offense involving free usage of spinners, tricks, and particularly passes.

Clint Frank has answered the need of the Eli coaches with his neat passing and the team is well supplied with an abundance of clever receivers. Even this early it is apparent that the air-route will be resorted to by Yale all season and that includes the Harvard game.

Dick Harlow has sensed this and has drilled the Crimson secondary in forward pass defense. By the time of the Yale game Harvard's ground attack should be the equal of the Eli and there are unmistakable signs that George Roberts is going to develop into a threat as a passer.

Little can be judged tomorrow for the later Yale game by the manner in which Harvard's ground attack might go against Army. The Cadets failed to impress against Columbia on rushing and the Lions experienced little difficulty gaining ground against the Army. No doubt Lieut. Gar Davidson has remedied these faults somewhat, but hardly enough to change the complexion much for one week.

The vital thing football experts will watch Harvard for tomorrow is its ability to diagnose and halt the Army forward pass barrage.

W. M.

Here and There

The annual dinner of the Harvard Varsity Club will be held at the varsity clubhouse in Cambridge, Oct. 30, the eve of the Princeton game, at 7 o'clock . . . One of the features of the dinner will be the presentation to Harvard athletes of the various athletic trophies won during the past year . . . Harvard's freshman football team will play its first home game and its second game of the season at Soldiers Field tomorrow at 2, opposing Worcester Academy . . . The Crimson's varsity and freshman soccer teams will meet M. I. T. behind the Harvard Business School at noon tomorrow . . . The Harvard jayvee footballers take on Providence College freshmen today . . .

A squad of eight Northeastern cross-country runners left Boston this afternoon for Lewiston, Maine, where they will meet the Bates harriers tomorrow . . . The varsity soccer meeting between Brown and Dartmouth tomorrow in Hanover will have an important bearing on the N. E. Intercollegiate League standing . . . Brown is in second place and Harvard is alone at the top, with Dartmouth tied with three other teams for third place.

Shields to N. Y. Americans

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League announced last night the sale of Allan Shields, defense player, to the New York Americans. The hard-checking skater, the Maroons said, went to the Amerks in a straight cash deal.

College Soccer Result

Colgate 2, Hamilton 1.

PUNTS AND PASSES

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE—The story going the rounds at the Marquette campus concerns an embarrassed Chicago grid expert. Assigned to scout St. Louis University in its recent game with Marquette, he missed the signals and looked over the Marquette gridmen the whole afternoon, by mistake.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—If Southern Methodist is the "aerial circus," then what would you call Arkansas? The Razorbacks have heaved 105 passes in their three games to date, completing 45 of them for a total gain of 650 yards, and scoring nine touchdowns by the overhead route.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Football is a weighty subject at North Carolina. Eight members of the squad tip the beam at 200 pounds or better, with Ed Juliber scaling a mere 220.

DETROIT — Coach Gus Dorais and his Detroit footballers are hoping for rain for the Auburn game Saturday. They think they're the best mud horses in the country this season, particularly because of the 46-12 win over Oklahoma Aggies in the heavy going last week.

ANNAPOLIS—For the first time in history, a Navy football outfit won't come on the field in blue jerseys Saturday. They'll be wearing white, so that Yale may perform in the Elis' traditional blue.

LUBBOCK, Texas—They're talking "sellout" for the Texas Tech-Centenary game a week from tomorrow. The homecoming day is expected to pack Tech's new stadium to its 15,000 capacity, and still not take care of all those who want to get in.

Tufts Meets Colby At Oval Tomorrow

Tufts		Colby
Redshaw, le		re., Burrill
Zimman, lt		rt., Dow
Boyd, lg		rg., Harold
Accera, c		c., MacDonald
Rendall, rg		lg., Thompson
Kyrios, rt		lt., Sanders
Bodwell, re		le., Young
Spath, qb		qb., McGee
Blanchard, lhb		rhb., Rancourt
Keith, rhb		lhb., M. Walker
Abdu, fb		fb., J. Walker

Game starts at 2:30.

Tufts expects to chalk up its first victory of the season tomorrow afternoon when it encounters Colby at the Medford oval. Coach Lew Manly's boys were defeated last week by a strong Rhode Island State eleven, 7-0, but those who witnessed the game said the Jumbos have plenty of possibilities.

It is expected that these will be unleashed against Colby tomorrow. The Maine team, on the other hand, has played three games. They have lost to Providence College and Middlebury, and have a win over Vermont.

Spectacle In Prospect At Stadium

Stadium Lineup Tomorrow

Game at 2 p. m.

Harvard		Army
(179) Winter, le	re, Stromberg (Capt.)	(178)
(205) Kevorkian, lt	rt, Isbell	(200)
(198) Gaffney (Capt.), lg	rg, Kimbrell	(178)
(175) Jones, c	c, Howell	(183)
(192) Kessler, rg	lg, Smith	(180)
(205) Adlis, rt	lt Eriksen	(192)
(181) Daughters, re	le, Preston	(195)
(190) Wilson, qb	qb, Kasper	(165)
(178) Roberts, lhb	lhb, Meyer	(147)
(167) Ford, rhb	rhb, Ryan	(164)
(181) Struck, fb	fb, Schwenck	(173)

Officials—Referee, W. H. Friesell, Princeton; umpire, C. J. McCarty, Philadelphia; lineman, A. R. Lake, Lafayette; field judge, R. E. Kinney, Trinity.

Something in the air hints that a great football spectacle is in prospect at the Stadium tomorrow afternoon. Some 40,000 spectators should enter the re-beautified ivy structure with any promise of good weather. And within those concrete walls a dramatic and exciting afternoon of football offense is in prospect.

Festivities start in the forenoon with the arrival of the huge corps of youthful Cadets from the Point. These youngsters, arrayed in their blue-gray uniforms offer an inspiring sight always delightful to the multitude. Then the game with the gold-helmeted Army team to test the Crimson caps the honors.

Harvard Won in 1931

The Cadets put on show, the Harvard band retaliates and the two elevens chronicle another chapter in the long gridiron relations between the two. The last time Harvard won a game from the Cadets was back in 1931, when Barry Wood dominated the Michie Stadium game at West Point to lift the Crimson from a trailing team, 13 to 0, at the end of the first quarter to victory, 14 to 13.

Since that game the Army has shown to advantage, beginning with a 46-to-0 trouncing in 1932. This is another year and both teams stress offense. Both teams should score and much can happen. The Army relies pretty much on its little Charles "Monk" Meyer, with his clever punting and passing. On experience the Cadets have somewhat of an advantage, and in replacements the balance is heavily in their favor.

Harvard's starting line from tackle to tackle should be the equal of the opposing linemen, but when replacements are necessary the trouble begins. The loss of Russ Allen, spare guard, handicaps the locals. Capt. Jim Gaffney and Charlie Kessler, guards, Al Kevorkian and Mike Adlis, tackles, and Bob Jones, center, stack up pretty well against the Army line of Jim Isbell and John Erickson, tackles, Gordon Kimbrell and Stan Smith, guards, and Ed Howell, center.

Crimson Fades

At the ends the Crimson fades against the Army flankers. Gibby Winter and Don Daughters hardly have the experience to stack up against Capt. Woodrow Stromberg and Maurice Preston. Monk Meyer, brilliant passer and kicker of the Army backfield casts the balance in favor of his team in that department. Harvard will present its new youngster, George Roberts and if the Crimson halts Meyer's passing game it is just possible that Roberts will throw many a scare in the "Kaydets" with his passing ability.

The Crimson will start a much heavier backfield with Cliff Wilson at 180, Roberts at 175, George Ford at 167 and Vernon Struck at 181 as against 147 for Meyer, 173 for Jim Schwenck, 164 for Jack Ryan and 165 for Bob Kasper.

W. M.

Upper—Charlie Kessler, Harvard Guard. Lower—Lieut. Gar Davidson, Army Coach

No More 'Big' Salaries In Pro Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The era of fabulous salaries in professional football is past; lineman are paid on an average of $100 a game and backs $150, John V. Mara, president of the New York Giants, said today.

"We found out," he explained, "that it didn't work to pay one star around $800 a game and the rest of his teammates about $100. The majority resented it and their resentment sometimes showed in their play.

More Evenly Distributed

"But it's a better profession for the majority of the players today. The money the stars were getting a year ago is now being distributed more evenly over the squad, and they know now that they'll be paid the full amount of their season's contract . . ."

The scale of wages for linemen remains below that of the backs, despite the fact that forwards capable of playing big-time pro ball are harder to find than good backs.

"Of course," he added, "there are some linesmen in the National League today who are making as much money as most of the backs on their squad, but they are in the minority."

Mara said that both Ken Strong and Harry Newman, who have since left the club, were paid over $10,000 by the Giants last year, but that the system of paying them so much more than the other members of the squad did not work out.

Berwanger Request

"Jay Berwanger wanted a guarantee of $10,000 a year for two years to play pro ball," Mara related. "But though he would probably be the best drawing card in the game this season, no one was willing to guarantee that much."

For the first time in the history of the pro game, there is no National League club stock available on the open market today, Mara said.

"Not long ago," he explained, "you could buy stock in almost any club at bargain prices, but it is being concentrated in the hands of fewer persons all the time."

He said he thought "Dutch" Clark of the Detroit Lions was probably the highest paid player in the game, at an estimated $500 for each contest.

Reporter

Wide World

Jay Berwanger

All-America Back on University of Chicago's 1935 Eleven, Is Shown as He Reported for Work on a Chicago Newspaper, Specializing in Football News

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

America's Cup Plans

WHILE there is not being much said, as far as the New York Yacht Club is concerned, regarding the plans which are being made for the holding of the next America's Cup races this coming summer, it is quite evident that considerable is being done under the surface. It has never been the practice of the N. Y. Y. C. to make public its procedure in cup-race affairs until they are completed, and that famous organization is following its usual custom this year. Those facts which have come to the public gaze this week came in a letter from Thomas O. M. Sopwith, the British challenger, which he wrote to a friend in Newport, R. I., and all that the N. Y. Y. C. authorities have given out to date is that negotiations have been going on with the Royal Yacht Squadron, which is the organization representing Sopwith, and that they are nearly completed. It is also said that a final agreement as to a new rule regarding heavier masts is all that has to be settled before the terms of the contest are made public.

Wide World

H. S. Vanderbilt

Earlier Date Acceptable

According to the letter from Sopwith, an earlier date for the starting of the races is acceptable, and, weather permitting, the first of the series will take place off Newport, Saturday, July 31. This is some six weeks earlier than the start of the past two contests and means that the defenders are going to be pressed to the limit to get a new defender ready for such an early start. As the Endeavour II has been in commission for some five months now and has been given a thorough trying out under racing conditions, she will have a decided advantage over any new boat which the United States may build, as, if actual work is started this month, it will be impossible to get such a boat ready for launching before the middle of March. That would not allow much time for testing her out for selection not later than July 15, which is the latest date on which the final selection can well be made.

New Yacht Is Necessary

If the cup is to be defended successfully again next year, it seems to me that it is absolutely necessary that a new yacht be built. It is generally conceded that Endeavour I was a faster yacht than Rainbow in 1934. There is also no question but what Endeavour II is a faster boat than her predecessor, and, with such the case, it is quite evident that Rainbow, Yankee or Weetamoe would not be fast enough to defeat the new Endeavour unless superior handling by the Americans offset the greater speed of the challenger, as was the case in 1934. That Sopwith will profit from the mistakes made in 1934 is certain, so that Uncle Sam must have a better Class J yacht off Newport this coming summer than he had in the past series of races if the famous trophy is to remain in New York city.

Trying to Raise Fund

Ever since the challenge was received last winter, plans have been considered for the raising of the money necessary to build a new yacht by a syndicate of the N. Y. Y. C., headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the Rainbow in 1934. Heretofore there has been no difficulty in raising the money for one or more yachts; but it is rumored that the money is coming in very slowly this year. As it is necessary to get to work within the next two or three weeks, if the yacht is to be in time to try out for the event, the N. Y. Y. C. members will have to speed up their efforts. There is very little question but what a new boat will be built, even though Vanderbilt has to furnish most of the money himself, and we shall be very much surprised if we do not hear of an order being placed within the next three weeks.

Lou Gehrig Voted 'Most Valuable' In Junior Loop

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, the "iron man" first baseman of the world champion New York Yankees and leading home run hitter of the 1936 American League season, was named today by the Baseball Writers Association of America as the "most valuable player to his team."

The association announced that its official junior loop 1936 poll gave the award to "Columbia Lou" with 73 votes. His nearest rival was Luke Appling, sensational shortstop of the Chicago White Sox, who received 65 votes.

Four members of the association's committee of eight, named to conduct the poll, picked Gehrig for top ranking, while three chose Appling. Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers, out of the game this year, received no mention. Greenberg received last year's award.

Earl Averill, Cleveland Indians' clouting outfielder, was third with 48 votes. Charley Gehringer, the Detroit Tigers' dependable second baseman, finished in fourth position with 39, and was the only player besides Gehrig and Appling to receive a first-place mention, which carried 10 votes.

Following Gehringer were Bill Dickey, New York Yankees' catcher, 29 votes; Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators and Vernon Kennedy, White Sox mound star, bracketed at 27 votes, and Joe Di Maggio, star Yankee rookie outfielder, with 26 votes. Di Maggio received two second choice votes for nine points each.

Other American leaguers receiving five or more votes were: Tommy Bridges, Detroit Tigers' pitcher, 25; Hal Trosky, Cleveland home-run hitting first bagger, 19; Jimmy Foxx, Boston first baseman, 16; Gerald Walker, Detroit outfielder, 14; Beau Bell, St. Louis Browns, 10; Wallie Moses, Philadelphia Athletics, 7, and Bob (Lefty) Grove, Boston hurler, 5.

Three committeemen named Gehrig as their second choice, one chose Averill second and another gave Kennedy second position, seven of Gehrig's votes were first or second choice. One committee member placed him fifth, carrying six points.

Appling and Averill received the most third-choice votes, each being named twice for that position.

Others receiving votes were Jimmy Dykes, Chicago White Sox playing manager, and Rip Radcliff, his teammate, three each; Sammy West, St. Louis outfielder, two, and one vote each to Eric McNair of the Boston Red Sox and Zeke Bonura of the Chicago White Sox.

Players receiving honorable mention:

Monte Pearson, Johnny Allen, Julius Solters, Harry Kelley, Jimmy Deshong, Tony Lazzeri, Johnny Stone, Pat Malone, Luke Sewell, Charley Ruffing, Roy Weatherly, Buddy Lewis, Sammy Hale, Leon (Goose) Goslin, Pete Appleton, Ben Chapman, Bob Johnson, Marvin Owen, Frank Crosetti, Irving Hadley, Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, Ralph Kress, Jim Bottomley, Lyn Lary, Billy Sullivan, Wes Ferrell and Buck Newsom.

Prager Reaches New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Walter Prager of Switzerland arrived on the liner Europa yesterday to take over his duties as ski coach and trainer at Dartmouth College. Several of the United States' most prominent skiers, including Dick Durrance, and two members of the American Olympic team, Warren Chivers and Tej Hunter, welcomed him at the pier. Prager said that in addition to his coaching duties, he plans to participate in open skiing competition himself.

College Football Results

Central T. 19, Oklahoma City 6.
Daniel Baker 9, Texas Wesleyan 7.
Nebraska Central 7, Dana 6.

McCoy Orders Boys To 'Shoot the Works'

Northeastern		St. Lawrence
Birchall, le		re., Rockmore
Bierenbroodspot, lt		rt., Rimkus
Kaufman, lg		rg., Baker
Freeman, c		c., Baltz
Bliss, rg		lg., Stallone
Meehan, rt		lt., Epke
Hartwell, re		le., Corrinnett
W. Little, qb		qb., Coakley
Rook, lhb		rhb., Paczkowski
Hart, rhb		lhb., Medve
Connolly, fb		fb., Versocki

Referee—E. E. Allen, Springfield. Umpire—F. J. Murray, Georgetown. Head Lineman—W. F. Lane, Mass. State. Field Judge—H. A. Wiper, Boston. Game starts at 2 p. m.

Determined to get back into the winning columns again after losing two games in as many weeks—one an expected loss at the hands of Boston College, and the other an unexpected setback by Springfield College—Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern has instructed his players to "shoot the works" against St. Lawrence tomorrow afternoon.

Realizing that another defeat would be likely to affect the morale of the Huskies, the coaches have focused this week's practice sessions for the St. Lawrence tilt with emphasis stressed on the fact that the New Yorkers are a powerful aggregation and that the Huskies will have to play high-class football to be victorious.

Reports from New York indicate that Coach Tom Sullivan's men will use a tricky double wingback formation, with plenty of forwards and laterals developing.

In the spinning position, St. Lawrence will have 200-pound Stan Versocki, who is reputed to be one of the leading line-smashers in the East. A mammoth tackle, Ed. Rimkus, also is a star.

Johnny Byrnes, another heavyweight who will be used as a backfield reserve, is the "spot" player of the club. His presence in the game usually leads to spectacular offensive developments.

The St. Lawrence Alumni Association has planned a gala affair for the squad after the game, and the boys will try to bring along a victory with them.

Schroeder Beats Austin

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Karll Schroeder, Swedish tennis star, defeated H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England in the semi-final round of the Queen's Club covered court tournament today, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

T. O. M. Sopwith filed challenge for America's cup series.

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E	A	R	V	E	I	T
A	S		E	I		
P	E	A		D	E	W
		P	O	E	M	
A	D	E	N	O	I	D
M	O	R	A	S	S	

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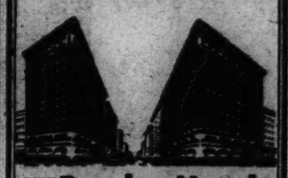
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Push Forward on Wide Front; Many New Highs Made

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Advances To Higher Ground On Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Stocks got back on the advancing trail in today's market and many pushed up fractions to 2 or more points to new recovery levels.

The trading pace was accelerated in the morning as a wide assortment of industrials stepped to the fore. Mild profit selling appeared later which served to slow the climb.

Near the final hour steels, motors, coppers, amusements, aircrafts and farm implements were in the lead. Brokers said business optimism provided the principal buying inspiration.

Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Advance Widespread

Commodities were mixed. Foreign currencies were a shade either way in terms of the dollar.

Shares of Wright Aeronautical and Paramount first preferred were ahead about 5 points each at their best.

Among lesser gainers were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Patino Mines, Warner Brothers, Paramount common and second preferred, Remington Rand, Loew's, Twentieth Century-Fox, Pressed Steel Car preferred, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Deere, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Mack Trucks, Consolidated Edison, Equitable Building, Murray Corporation, Union Pacific, Johns-Manville and American Telephone.

Tilting forward also were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Standard Brands, Baldwin Locomotive, Miami Copper, Electric Boat, General Electric, American International, Standard Oil of N. J. and North American.

The carriers received some support when it was officially announced freight loadings last week were up more than seasonally at a new high for the past six years.

Some Bonds Higher

The general bond list showed a comparatively narrow shift today, but in a limited group of industrial convertibles a concentration of buying activities resulted in further substantial gains.

This special demand and a generally firm support accorded most of the active corporate issues appeared to have been inspired in part by rising tendencies in the share market.

Clinching its place as leader of the fast moving category, Allis Chalmers 4s scored an early gain of more than 3 points, which established a new high level. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and American Rolling Mill 4¼s picked up around 1½ points each, while Pure Oil 4¼s turned in a 1-point rise.

Rail liens improved on a fractional scale with those of Santa Fe, Chicago & Northwestern, Great Northern, and Nickel Plate attaining fair activity.

Things were quiet outside the corporate division. U. S. Governments were inactive and barely changed their previous closing positions. Home Owners Loan 2¼s of 1942-44 showed the widest move, a gain of about 4-32 of a point.

In the foreign quarter light trading kept prices at virtually unchanged levels, except for Polish 8s which added a point or so and Cuban 5½s up a major fraction.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed generally higher today, industrials being in good demand and mining shares, especially coppers, advancing in price. Textiles and silk issues sold lower, while foreign bonds and home rails were very quiet. Transatlantic and gilt-edged securities were supported.

Paris: When selling orders came into the Bourse at the close, prices generally became heavy. Banking issues and domestic railroad shares sold lower and rentes were mixed. International stocks also declined.

Liverpool: Wheat futures eased on reports of good rains in Argentina and showers in Australia, closing ½ to ⅞ of a penny lower.

Cotton finished about unchanged from yesterday. Bombay and trade support was absorbed by hedging. Larger inquiries and improved turnover for cotton cloth were reported at Manchester.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
New York					
October	11.90	12.00	11.87	11.92	+.01
December	11.97	12.06	11.96	12.00	+.02
January	11.93	12.02	11.90	11.96	+.06
March	11.98	12.08	11.96	12.03	+.07
May	11.99	12.11	11.99	12.05	+.06
Tone at close steady.					
Liverpool					
October	6.70	6.73	6.70	6.73	+.01
January	6.70	6.74	6.70	6.72	...
March	6.70	6.73	6.70	6.72	...
May	6.68	6.70	6.67	6.68	—.01
July	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	—.01

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Dec.	1.15⅝	1.16⅛	1.15⅛	1.16⅛	+ ⅛
May	1.14⅝	1.15¼	1.14⅛	1.15¼	+ ⅛
July	.98⅞	.99⅛	.98⅜	.98⅜	+ ⅛
Corn					
Dec.	.94⅜	.94⅜	.93¾	.94	— ⅛
May	.89⅞	.90¼	.89⅜	.89⅝	— ⅛
July	.86⅝	.86⅝	.86¼	.86⅜	...
Oats					
Dec.	.40¾	.41	.40¼	.40¾	— ⅛
May	.41⅛	.41⅛	.40⅝	.41⅛	— ⅛
July	.38	.38⅛	.37⅝	.38⅛	— ⅛
Rye					
Dec.	.82⅛	.82⅛	.82	.82¼	+ ⅛
May	.81	.81	.80	.80⅝	— ⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat			Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
Oct	1.14⅞	1.13⅛	1.13⅝	+.01
Dec.	1.13¾	1.10⅝	1.12⅝	+.01⅛
May	1.13⅞	1.11⅛	1.13⅛	+.01

Road to Buy 31 Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company is asking bids on 30 locomotives, type 4-8-4, and also on a Hiawatha type locomotive. The total cost of the rolling stock is estimated at $4,000,000.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Hoods					
—	11.62	11.62	11.50	11.50	—.08

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
74¾	50	Acme Steel (3f)	67½	67½	67½	...
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	15½	15	15	14⅜
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	29¼	29	29	28⅝
37⅛	23½	Addressograph (1)	36	35⅞	36	35⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1f)	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	74⅛
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
56⅝	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	55½	54¼	55½	53
56	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	54	54	54	...
56⅜	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	54	54	54	54
40½	27	Alleyhany pr pf (h)	47¾	47½	47½	46½
40⅝	36⅞	Allegheny Steel (1f)	37¾	37¼	37	37⅝
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	234½	234	234	232
29¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	30½	29¾	30½	29¾
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14½	13⅞	14	14
66⅝	35⅞	Allis Chalmers (1½)	66¼	65⅝	66⅛	65¼
70½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1)	28⅜	28	28½	28½
4⅛	4½	Amal Leather (n)	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	98⅞	101	98½
71½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	69	68	68	69
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44¼	43⅝	44	43⅛
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	61	60	60	60⅞
138½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (8¼)	...	134	134	134
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	126⅜	125¼	126¾	126
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53¾	52¾	53¾	52½
90	57⅞	Am Car & F pf	88	88	88	87½
63	31	Am Chain	62½	61¾	62½	61
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11⅞	11	11⅝	10¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	30⅝	30	30	30
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (⅓b)	27½	27	27	27¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	99½	99½	99½	99
5	3⅛	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7
49¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	44	44	45¾	44½
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	37½	36	37½	36
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17½	17¼	17¼	17
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
8⅜	5½	Am Hide & L	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	45	47¼	47½	47½
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	18¼
13¾	9⅜	Am International	14	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	38	37½	38	37½
105	66	Am Loco pf	103½	102⅝	103⅜	102⅝
29⅞	10	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23½	23	23	23
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11½	11	11½	10⅞
45½	27	Am Metal	46⅞	45½	46½	45½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11⅞	12	12
74½	36⅝	Am P & L 5% pf (5)	69¾	68⅞	69½	...
87½	43	Am P & L 6% pf (6)	81	80	81	81½
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¾	23¾	23	22¾
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32¼	31⅝	32	31⅞
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	38	38½	...
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24¼	23½	23¾	23½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝
91⅝	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	93½	91½	92⅝	90⅝
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	63	62¼	63	61¾
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	44¼	43¼	44⅛	43½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	26⅝
63⅝	48⅛	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55⅛	54¾	55¼	54¼
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140	139¾	140	...
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	179½	178¾	179⅜	178½
102⅛	87	Am Tobacco (5)	100	99½	99½	99⅝
104	68	Am Tobacco B (5)	102¾	102½	102½	102¼
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅜
27½	19¼	Am Wat W&E (.20b)	26⅝	25¾	26½	25⅝
108¾	92¾	Am Watlpf (6)	105¾	105	105	...
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
53¾	53¾	Am Woolen pf (3f)	67½	54¾	57½	54½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
44¼	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	45	44⅝	44⅞	44¼
82	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	86½	83	85	82
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	18¾	20	18½
15	9	Andes Copper	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	...
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝
7⅝	4⅜	Armour Ill	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	56½	56	56½	56
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¼	14	14¼	14
21	8½	Artloom Corp	17½	16¾	16⅞	17
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20⅝	20½	20½	20½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	84	82	83	82½
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106¾	106½	106½	107
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34¼	33¼	34	33½
10½	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	38	38	38	38
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5	5	5⅛
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	43⅜	42¼	42⅞	42½
30	11	Atl Gulf & W I	29⅞	28¾	29	28⅞
48	13½	Atl Gulf & W I pf	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	46
115	100	Atl Refining pf	112¾	112¼	112¾	...
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28⅛	28¼	28¼	28¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	70	69	69	69
30½	14	Atlas Tack	18¼	17½	17¾	17½
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¼	6	6⅛	5⅞
87	29¼	Baldwin L pf (h)	70	67¾	70	66
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	25⅝	24¾	25	24¾
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	39⅛	37¾	38½	37⅝
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (n)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46¼	46¼	46¼	45¼
66½	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	70	65	70	65
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	24
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	122	120	120	122¾
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18⅜
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	94½	94½	94½	94½
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	13⅞
23⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind In (1½f)	23⅜	23	23	23½
63½	48	Best & Co (2f)	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼
75¾	45¾	Beth Steel	74⅞	73⅞	74½	73½
19¼	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125½	125¼	125½	125¼
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (4)	48½	48	47¾	47¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¾	18½	18⅜	18½
30½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	31	30½	30½	...
108	77¼	Blumenthal pf	106	106	106	...
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¼	28¼	28½	27⅞
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45½	45¼	45¼	45⅝
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43½	43¾	43¼	43
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3f)	80⅝	80	80	80
3⅜	1½	Botany A pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
18¾	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15⅛	15	15½	14⅞
44¾	23½	Briggs Mfg (2f)	61¼	60⅛	60⅜	60⅜
50¼	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	45½	44¾	45⅛	44⅜
58¼	40½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅜	56½	56⅝	56¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40½	40½	40½	39⅞
56¼	44⅛	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	53¾	51⅞	53¼	51¾
17⅜	8½	Brunswick Balkg	16	15½	16	15
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	18¾	18	18	17⅞
15½	9½	Budd Mfg	13¼	12¾	13	12¾
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	96½	96½	96½	...
1⅝	¾	Budd rts 2pd	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¾	10	10⅝	10
33	20¾	Bullard (⅓b)	33	32½	32¼	33
49¼	11½	Bulova Watch	46	46	46	46
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	32¾	31⅝	32	32⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	...
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	16¾
24½	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜
25⅝	16½	Byers	24¾	24½	24¾	23⅝
84	54½	Byers pf	82½	78⅞	80	79
32¼	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	31½	30¾	31	31
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1⅓)	41½	38½	41½	38¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	6	Calumet ⅞ Hecla (½b)	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	38	37½	38	37½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19¼	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½
18½	12⅜	Capital Adin (½b)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
103½	92	Caro C&O st (5)	103¾	103¼	103¼	103
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8	8⅛	8
180	92½	Case Thresh	133	133	133	134
216	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	133	133	133	134
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83¼	82½	83¼	83¼
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅞	26⅜	26½	26¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
35¾	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
57	35	Central RR of NJ	45	45	45	44¼
59	47¾	*Cerro de Pasco (4)	59⅛	58¼	58½	58½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	13¼	13	13⅜	13
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70	69½	70	69¼
25⅝	19	Champion P & F (1)	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	105	105	105	...
69¼	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼
95¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	98¼	95	96	94½
76⅝	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76½	75⅝	76⅝	75¼
6¾	2⅛	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6½	6½	6¾	...
2¾	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12¾	11½	11⅝	12
3¾	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
5⅜	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	4	4	4	4
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	10¾
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57½
3	1⅛	Chi Rk & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8	3	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6	5¾	6	...
30¼	17⅝	Chickasha Cot O	21½	20¼	20¾	19⅞
94½	66	Childs Company	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅛
13⅝	7	Chile Copper	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9⅜
36¾	35	Chrysler (6½b)	129½	125¾	129½	126
12⅜	8⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
86¾	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85	84¾	85	85
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	36	36	36	35
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	45¼	45	45	45
87	82	Cleve & Pitts (3½)	88	88	88	...
70½	48	Cluette Peabody (1)	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
125	94	Cora Cola (2)	121	121	121	121
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
63¾	39¼	Collins & Aikman (2f)	63½	62¼	62¾	62⅜
113¼	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111⅛	111¼	111½	...
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir (n)	37¾	37½	37¼	37½
9¾	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	34½	33¼	33¾	34
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	19⅝
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf (6)	107¾	107	107	106¾
24¾	20¾	Columbia G pf B (6)	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	40½	39	39¾	38¾
54¾	44	Comm Credit (4f)	71¾	70¾	70½	70¾
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4a)	82	81½	81⅝	81½
24⅞	14½	Comm Solvents (.80)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
34½	25	Conde Nast Pub	...	31½	31½	...
34⅛	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36¼	35½	35⅝	36⅜
25⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	19½	19¼	19½	...
13⅜	9	Consol Cigar	11½	10⅝	11½	10¾
7¾	4⅝	Consol Coal vtc	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
20½	13¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18½	18½	18½	18½
7¼	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	5	4¾	5	4¾
20⅛	15⅞	Consol Ins I pf (1g)	18¼	18	18	18
45¼	27½	Consol Ed NY (2)	45¾	44½	45¼	44½
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (3)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝
8¾	3⅝	Consol Laundries	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60f)	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7	7	7¼
26¼	15⅜	Container n (1)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
20⅜	18⅜	Cont Baking A	21⅜	20	21⅛	19⅞
3⅜	2⅛	Cont Baking B	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
102¾	67½	Cont Baking pf (8)	101½	99	101½	99
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3f)	73½	72	73½	71⅞
24⅜	17½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20)	41¾	40	41	41¼
4	2½	Cont Motors	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	2¾
38½	26⅝	Cont Oil (1½)	32¼	32	32¼	32
48	27	Cont Steel (2)	31½	31⅛	31½	31
68	55½	Corn Exchange (3)	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	72¾	71½	71½	71¾
7¾	4	Coty	5¾	5¼	5½	5½
37⅞	25	Cream of Wheat (3)	34½	33	33½	33
33¾	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	24¾	23⅜	23⅞	23½
46⅝	44⅝	Crown Cork & S pf xw (3¾)	46⅞	44⅞	46⅞	...
61½	43¾	Crown Cork & S (3)	52¾	51¼	52¾	52¾
54½	46⅝	Crown Cr pf n ww (3¼)	53½	52⅞	53½	53¾
13¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
34⅝	28	Cruchible Steel	34¼	34	34½	33½

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
134⅝	95½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	122	122	122	121
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	13½	13	13⅞	13⅝
14¼	8¼	Cuban Am Sug	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	105	104	104	106
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38	37⅞	38	37⅛
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	22	21⅝	22	21⅜
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110	110	110	109⅞
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
21¼	10¼	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅝	18¼	18⅞	18¼
70	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	69	68	68	69
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅜	17¾
94⅞	52	Deere & Co	95½	93⅝	95	93
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
36¼	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	34¼	34⅛	34½	34
54⅜	36¾	Del & Hudson	53¼	52½	52⅞	52¾
23½	14½	Del Lack & W	22¼	21½	21¾	21¼
9⅞	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	...
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	149	149	149	...
10	4	Detroit & Mack	8	6¼	8	1¼
21¾	13	Det & Mack pf	20	17	20	17
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	54¼	53½	54¼	54½
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½f)	33	32⅞	32½	33
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	52½	52½	52½	52
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	73¼	71½	72¼	71⅜
25¼	13	Dresser B	24¾	23¾	24	24⅜
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
8¾	4⅞	Duluth So Sh pf	2	1¾	2	...
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜
168¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	169	168	169	168½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	130⅝	130⅝	130¾
		—E—				
9¾	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39¾	39	39¼	39
15⅜	5¾	Sitingon Schild	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46	45¼	46	45½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	15	14¾	14¾	14½
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind .24e)

Business and Industry

Steel Head Says Rhythm of Recovery Has Been Re-established

Commerce and Finance

Officials Ponder Tax Modification To Aid Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite silence at the Treasury on proposals by Jesse H. Jones for revision of the corporate undistributed profits tax, congressional experts were busy studying possible changes in the much debated law.

While the experts refused to discuss legislative possibilities, they disclosed they were studying proposals for exempting from the tax expenditures for plant expansion.

Jobs for an Amendment

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Corporation, in a campaign speech Tuesday night urged amendments to the act to "encourage expenditures for modernization of all character; for replacement of plant, machinery and equipment; for rebuilding; and one that would make some further provisions for institutions laboring under debt."

He added that he was confident President Roosevelt would be willing for Congress to review the measure if inequities were shown.

Congressional experts, already engaged in an Administration-ordered survey of the revenue laws generally, said that complaints were being received from various sources that many corporations would be unable to make contemplated plant improvements or pay off debts this year if compelled to distribute their surpluses in dividends.

They said that although proposals for exempting such expenditures from the tax were being studied, there was no indication whether the joint committee on internal revenue taxation would consider them.

The committee, headed by Chairman Harrison (D-Miss.) of the Senate Finance committee, has not met since Congress adjourned, and its members were not expected to be called together at least until after the election.

Studying Tax Structure

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee said the joint committee, of which he is a member, is constantly studying the national tax structure, adding that if revision of the 1936 tax act is found necessary it will be recommended to Congress.

Congressman Doughton said, however, inasmuch as no returns had been filed under the new tax law there was no definite information as to whether revisions would be necessary.

Commenting on operation of the undistributed surplus tax, Mr. Doughton said he had received information that many concerns already were beginning to distribute their profits in the form of dividends.

While officials of the joint committee declined to discuss for publication merits of the complaints against the tax on surpluses, they expressed belief privately it might be possible to work out an exemption on expenditures made for expansion of physical plant facilities.

They indicated, however, they would be opposed to including certan other forms of expansion, such as increased capitalization for investment houses, in such exemptions. They were equally cold toward the suggestion for exempting debt payments, contending it would be possible for firms to create unnecessary debts and pay them off merely to avoid the tax.

U. S. Living Costs Continue to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuation of the upward trend in the cost of living of wage earners in the United States was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs in September were 0.4 per cent higher than in August, 3.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 19.8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low during the depression. They were, however, still 15.0 per cent below the level of September, 1929.

Food prices in September were 0.3 per cent higher than in August, 5.4 higher than in September, 1935, 40.9 per cent above the low of 1933, but 21.9 per cent lower than in September, 1929. Rents rose 1.3 per cent over the August level, 11.4 per cent over that of September, 1934, and 28.1 per cent over the low of January, 1934. Rents in September were 13.0 per cent below the level of September, 1929.

Clothing prices advanced 0.5 per cent from August to September, but they were 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago and 25.4 per cent lower than in September, 1929. Since the low of 1933, clothing prices have risen 21.3 per cent. Coal prices rose seasonally 1.1 per cent. In September of this year they were 1.9 per cent higher than in September of last year, but 7.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929. The cost of sundries in September was the same as in August, 0.7 per cent higher than in September, 1935, 4.8 per cent higher than at the low of 1933, but 4.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.4 cents in September as compared with 116.8 cents in August, 120.9 cents in September, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

California Crop Income Rises 10.4 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Farmers in California received 10.4 per cent more cash for crops last year than in 1934, according to figures compiled by the state department of agriculture here.

Total income gain was $49,288,000, A. R. Brock, director of the department of agriculture reported. Including benefit payments, but excluding value of crops used on farms, $522,886,000 was received by farmers. Benefit payments, Brock said, were only $7,781,000.

For crop marketing alone farmers received $515,105,000. In 1934 the amount was $466,115,000.

Announces Expansion

Juley

Myron C. Taylor
Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation

Proposal to Close Stock Exchange At 4 P. M. Is Favored

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Proposal that the New York Stock Exchange remain open until 4 p. m. daily instead of closing at 3, was widely discussed in Wall Street today following its informal consideration yesterday by the board of governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms at which favorable sentiment was said to have prevailed.

At offices of the stock exchange itself it was said the idea had been talked over by individual members but so far was not formally before any committee.

In some circles opposition was expressed on the grounds of increased cost involved and with the feeling that the Saturday closing, also proposed, would be inconsistent with the exchange's tradition of maintaining at all times a free and open market.

Some brokers held that a change in hours would merely result in reduction in the average number of shares traded in each hour. Large commission houses with western connections were said to favor the plan.

SEC Requests All National Exchanges To File Statements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered all national exchanges to file annual financial statements for themselves and their affiliates and at the same time disclosed reports already filed by a dozen markets.

The commission said that 10 registered exchanges and two others exempted from registration voluntarily had filed financial statements, containing virtually all the information demanded in the order.

These were the Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Curb Exchange Association, Baltimore Stock Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Los Angeles Stock Exchange, New Orleans Stock Exchange, Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Salt Lake Stock Exchange, San Francisco Curb Exchange, Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange, and Seattle Stock Exchange.

Germany to Seek Foreign Debt Cut

BERLIN (AP) — Financial experts have decided to seek further reduction in Germany's huge foreign debt and, in the interim, postpone devaluation of the mark, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The decision was reached, it was reported, at lengthy conferences attended by officials of the Reichsbank, Ministry of Economics and financial experts.

(The German foreign debt approximates 10,000,000,000 marks ($4,000,000,000), of which the United States holds about 40 per cent of the long term notes and 25 per cent of the short term.)

Devaluation was understood to have been made contingent upon interest and capital reductions which Reichsbank President Dr. Hjalmar Schacht would attempt to obtain between now and a foreign debt conference in Berlin next February.

Dr. Rudolf Eicke, Reichsbank director, intimated the debt move yesterday in a speech before bankers and insurance men.

Dr. Eicke said a new interest and debt setup was necessary, as Germany's exports were liable to suffer as a result of currency devaluations in other countries.

U. S. Steel Corp. Plans $29,000,000 Plant Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Construction is to be started here immediately by the United States Steel Corporation on a $29,000,000 improvement program which includes a tin plate mill and auxiliary plants for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. This is the largest building program since the World War and was announced at a luncheon here by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, and William A. Irvin, president of the corporation. Noted industrialists, business and civic leaders, newspaper executives and representatives from many parts of the country attended the luncheon.

To Develop Markets

The development is expected to multiply the subsidiary company's market potentialities, add to the district's diversification of manufacturing through the influx of smaller industries and have a stabilizing influence by leveling employment and reducing seasonal fluctuations in operations.

Mr. Taylor declared that the rhythm of recovery has been re-established.

"In consequence," he continued, "we do not hesitate to go on with our plans for rehabilitation and expansion, upon which we were at work when the depression came upon us, and because of the trying circumstances it created, greatly delayed their realization."

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the corporation's plants had been operating for a sustained period at 65 to 70 per cent of capacity, and currently are running at more than 70 per cent.

A tremendous need for materials had accumulated during the depression, Mr. Taylor said. He added that if the railroad industry were to operate at normal, there would result a great volume of business and additional employment. He predicted that the construction and public utility industries "must soon break their bonds and go into action."

"Plans such as ours," he continued, "are essential not only to the continued success of the corporation, but to serve the nation, to create wealth for the public who are its owners, and to secure a larger measure of employment for those who are engaged in its activities. A business enterprise, especially a large one like ours, cannot be successfully conducted, even if it would, for the benefit of any one group.

"It must seek to balance in equitable relationship the interests of the public, the owners, the workers. That is not always easy, as many unforeseen factors enter our daily lives, and the future is not always quite clear. But we must attempt to envision the future as well as the present, if we would survive in a moving competitive world.

Believes in Future

"The purpose of our visit to Birmingham would be in itself sufficient evidence that we believe in the future of America; that we believe in the future of the South; that we are willing for the interests which we represent to back this belief.

"If we are to win our way back to full employment, which is the goal of every thinking man, the final action in that great field must come through men like ourselves, again giving full rein to that fine faith, that courage and that co-operative and constructive intelligence which builded this nation and made it great!"

The tin plate mill, to be the first of the kind in the South, will add not less than 2500 persons to the 17,000 already employed by the state's largest industry. It will afford employment in its construction to about 1500 men and take approximately 17 months to complete.

RFC Disbursements Near $9,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, declared the corporation had made total commitments of $11,307,600,013, actual disbursements of $8,934,565,009 and had received $4,205,921,494 in repayments since it began operation.

In a summary of the corporation's activities from last Sept. 30, Mr. Jones said total authorizations included disbursements of $862,718,843 to other governmental agencies and $1,799,983,174 for relief.

Of the total authorizations, $1,230,202,981 has been canceled, Mr. Jones said, and $1,022,615,094 remains available to borrowers and to banks.

Relief disbursements included $299,984,999 advanced directly to states, $499,998,175 to the states upon certification of the federal emergency relief administrator, $100,000,000 directly to the federal emergency relief administrator.

Usually Unperturbed Englishmen Run Wild in Exchange; Some Carried Out

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Brokers pushed and fought and three were carried from the floor of the London Stock Exchange in a buying rush yesterday when five-shilling shares of Morris Motors, Ltd., were admitted to trading.

Wild scenes were enacted when more than 1500 brokers and clerks rushed to the jobber's stand to execute their orders. For a time other business of the Exchange was interfered with but normal conditions were later restored.

The shares opened at 39 shillings and during the period of excitement touched 45, later settling at 42.

Brokerage houses in New York heard that more than 2,000,000 shares changed hands in the course of the first day's dealings in the shares.

Reports they received from London indicated a shortage of high class industrial stocks yielding a good return. Past records of Morris in paying reasonably high dividends and an abundance of investment-seeking money were responsible for the buying rush.

Untermyers May Intervene In Road's Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four members of the Untermyer family, holding $894,500 of the carrier's securities, were given permision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene in the reorganization proceedings of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The permission was granted to Samuel Untermyer and his three children, Alvin, Irwin Untermyer, and Irene Myers Richter.

The group holds $544,500 of the carrier's bonds and $350,000 of its preferred stock.

Canada's Tourist Revenues In 1936 Largest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Current estimates from the Canadism Travel Bureau of Canada show that total tourist revenue this year will be larger than in any year since 1930 and will show a gain of about 36 per cent over 1935, says the Royal Bank of Canada.

If the strong upward trend in this trade is maintained, the value of the tourist trade in 1937 should exceed all previous records.

The following table contains estimates of tourist expenditures in Canada from 1920 through 1936. For 1936 the estimate is tentative:

Tourist Expenditures in Canada, 1920-1936

1920	$83,734,000	1929	$309,379,000
1921	86,394,000	1930	279,238,000
1922	91,686,000	1931	250,776,000
1923	130,977,000	1932	212,448,000
1924	148,942,000	1933	117,124,000
1925	173,289,000	1934	129,974,000
1926	190,463,000	1935	202,314,000
1927	238,477,000	1936	275,000,000
1928	275,230,000		

More than 90 per cent of the visitors come from 14 states, and nearly half of them come from the two states—New York and Michigan.

There are a large number of visitors to Canada from countries outside the United States, says the bank. In 1935, for instance, 114 cars were brought in by visitors from Hawaii: 50 cars came from Mexico; 29 from the Canal Zone and 19 each from Cuba and Puerto Rico. Half a dozen cars were brought from continental Europe, a dozen from Great Britain and half a dozen from various countries in South America. One car came from China. Altogether, there were 357 cars brought in by visitors from countries other than the United States.

In the first six months of 1936 there were 80 cars from Hawaii, 21 from Mexico, 4 from the Canal Zone, and 1 each from Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Germany and Italy. The six months' total is 176. In general, a great many more cars come to Canada, both from the United States and other countries, in the second six months of each year than during the first half of the year; in fact, only one third of the visiting automobiles come in the first six months.

In the first six months of 1936 the number of visitors from every state in the United States (except five southern states) exceeded the number in the corresponding period of 1935. In the first six months of 1935 the total number of automobiles coming into Canada was 1,237,000; for the first six months of 1936 the number was 1,348,000. In the full year 1935 and the first six months of 1936, the combined total was 4,951,000 cars.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

something of a revolution. The usual approach to candidates in the matter of federal posts is less disinterested. When not engaged in browbeating candidates to remember the hometown in what Sumner called "the great scramble and the big divide," voters are apt to shake them down for jobs. Such tactics did not matter overmuch when government functions were restricted. They may breed two evils in this day of enlarged government. One is a creeping paralysis of the tasks which have been bestowed upon government. The other is the rise of a bureaucracy in place of a civil service—a bureaucracy which, in the elegant language of China, "eats" its jobs at the expense of the taxpayer in place of a civil service which performs those jobs in behalf of the people.

Landon More Progressive

On the basis of pledges Mr. Landon is far more progressive than Mr. Roosevelt. No candidate can compare with the Kansan for awareness of the civil service need.

"Every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies," he promised, in his dramatic telegram to the Cleveland convention, "shall be recruited within the merit system." The promise includes that paradise for spoilsmen, "the entire post office department."

What a change that would be! It would be as much of a revolution as the one which Graham Wallas hailed as "Britain's solitary contribution to political theory in the nineteenth century," namely, Gladstone's establishment of the Civil Service Commission in 1870. Before then the Paymaster General was the equivalent of the American Postmaster General as the disposer of party patronage. Scandals, in consequence, were endemic.

The Backbone of England

Now, according to John Gunther, in a burst of enthusiasm in his book "Inside Europe," the civil service is the incorruptible spinal column of England." Said to have been inspired by imperial China, where the literati were all civil servants, the British service, moreover, is an aristocracy of brains.

If Governor Landon is to be judged by his pledges, Mr. Roosevelt will be judged by his performances. I wonder whether it is exactly a fair mode of comparison. To me it seems like contrasting New Year resolutions with a year-end record. I am not impugning the sincerity of Mr. Landon's promises. But a promise to abolish the spoils system is far easier to make than to carry out.

Especially is this the case in the existing set-up of American government. Here the spoils system is a lever in the Executive's dealings with the legislature.

Landon to Limit Powers

I realize that Governor Landon envisages the minimum of "dealings" with the legislative branch in the sense of battling for initiative. He makes speech after speech announcing, in sharp antithesis to Mr. Roosevelt, a determination to resign disputed powers now vested in the Executive, presumably including some of the powers that his Republican predecessors have fought for, to wit, tariff powers. In view of this attitude, he would not have the same need of a spoils system as Mr. Roosevelt. However, I cannot imagine that, with his progressive Bull Moose (not to mention Kansan) background, he would emulate Confucius' ideal ruler, who "sat gravely upon his throne, and did nothing." Yet in doing something he would be faced with a Senate that will be Democratic whatever the results of the election. There is no precedent to show that Mr. Landon could avoid the tug of war which is inseparably associated with such a situation and in which a few spoils are handy weapons.

Only a Beginning

It is only realistic to bear these things in mind. Give Mr. Landon the warmest praise for his intentions to uproot the spoils system; credit him with energy and courage in carrying them out; the residue would still leave us with somewhat short of 100 per cent achievement.

Now we may fairly approach Mr. Roosevelt's record. The best elements in the Democratic party give it a black mark. Farleyism has come to mean the worst kind of spoilsmanship. Every Cabinet member has felt its force. In the last four years, the New Dealers among them, with their sense of saving the country, must have cried out with Abraham Lincoln: "I seem like one sitting in a palace assigning apartments to importunate applicants while the structure is on fire and likely soon to perish in ashes."

Rose by Any Other Name

The spoilsmanship under the Farley regime has been coated in a new pill, "political clearance."

Stories of the system are as common as stories about relief. A friend who applied for a job in one of the departments had a most pleasant chat with the Secretary. Later he met the Secretary at a social function. He was asked informally whether he had been "politically cleared." The method was described to me in a letter two years ago by someone who wrote about a common acquaintance who had just been appointed a bureau chief:

> New Deal jobs are easy to get if you have a letter from your Congressman (Democratic) and provided his quota is not filled. "Let me see; no, we cannot take on anyone from west of the Mississippi." X had to have people with a certain training, it is true; also he had his pick; but only of those who fulfilled the requirement of having the backing of congressmen or senators, and of coming from a district that had not yet sent its quota. Of course, there is no such plan ostensibly, but actually it is rigid. At least the result is that the offices are a rigid cross section of the United States.

Some Over for Charity

When jobs are not political gifts of the party, they might be dispensed as charity, to soldier and sailor veterans.

It is true that the number of **federal jobs subject to civil service** laws has risen under the Roosevelt regime. It has increased between June, 1933, and June, 1936, from 467,161 to 498,725, or 51,564 (7 per cent). Contrast the rise in the total number of federal employees from 578,231 to 824,259, or 246,028 (43 per cent). The discrepancy is partly explained by the need for recruiting personnel in the midst of an emergency. There is some justification for the Administration's explanation. But not much. Facing an emergency in 1917, President Wilson increased the number of civil service posts by more than 300,000 in a single year. In 1918 the jobholders in the Federal Government subject to civil service laws numbered 642,432, as compared with 498,725 today.

Morale Is Shaken

Not only has the extension of the civil service been put back under the present Administration. The morale of the existing civil service has been disturbed, to say the least.

The Economy Act of 1933, like the Economy Act in the Hoover regime, "saved" at the expense of civil servants who were already underpaid. Also it dispensed in extremely cavalier fashion with the services of many officers in the commercial service abroad: attachés, commissioners, and the like. Some of them arrived home, after a long absence, with little savings left to battle with the depression.

Their opinion of Uncle Sam as an employer—an Uncle Sam who in the Roosevelt regime is trying to get private employers to improve working conditions—is pretty low.

Their disillusionment has spread to other departments.

High Turnover

The turnover of government jobs must be high, judging from personal experience of men who have left government employ and the repeated statement one hears, "Oh, he's trying to get a job outside." And no wonder. Promotion in a department was once refused to the logical man because the increase in pay called for might be construed as an infringement of a departmental ruling against pay increases. The supposition was that an outsider was to be brought in.

Thus a revitalizing of the civil service is probably as important as its extension, and it can come only if the public will stand back of the organizations which are agitating for reform.

Food, Grocery Chain Store Association Changes Name

CHICAGO (AP)—Seeking a shorter name, the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., changed its title yesterday to the National Association of Food Chains.

Lewis W. Cole of Louisville, Ky., became the new president, succeeding Hunter C. Phelan of Norfolk, Va. Vice-presidents elected included R. F. Burkhard of Boston.

Charles P. Adams of Boston was named chairman of the executive committee.

Steers and Hogs Decline in Week; Lamb Values Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Encouraged by a mild price gain last week, the country offered entirely too many fed steers for trade requirements and one of the most severe downturns of the season featured the steer and yearling trade. Not only were supplies numerically excessive but the quota of long fed, highly conditioned bullocks was expanded and price concessions of 50 cents or more were required to move the crop into trade channels.

Light yearlings were less severely punished. The downward drift was not halted until after midweek, when supply abridgment reduced the beef tonnage. Hog prices were also on the downgrade but fat lamb values moved in the opposite direction, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Four day cattle receipts were the largest since September, 1934, numerous loads highly conditioned steers apparently attracted by unprofitable feeding costs and some price betterment last week. An early top of $10.35 was paid for yearling steers but $10.25 was outside on the break. Medium weights reached $10.15 and prime 1350 pounders brought $9.90. Best killing grassers earned $8.25; weighty feeders, $8; yearlings, $7.50; grass cows, $6.25; grass heifers, $7.10; bulk western steers on replacement account, $5-$6.50.

In a general way, good and choice hogs declined 25-40c with sows and heavy butchers at a 12-25c loss. Lower fresh pork markets affected the live trade adversely. Because of scarcity, weight was at a premium throughout the period and buyers were sometimes forced into the lighter field in order to obtain numbers.

The week's top of $10.45 was dropped to $10.25 at the close, with bulk sales of good and choice 190-250-pound butchers at $9.90-$10.20, and comparable 140-160 pound offerings $8.75-$9.85, few $9.90.

Fat lambs advanced 25-40c in contrast with falling markets on other species. The top advanced to $9.60, highest in nearly two weeks, with best rangers at $9.50, and bulk sales better grade natives and westerns at $8.50-$9.25, for the week.

Pig Iron Shipments Steadily Expanding

CLEVELAND (AP) — Daily Metal Trade said shipments of pig iron are increasing "and producers' order backlogs are expanding, assuring heavy deliveries to melters through the remainder of this year."

"Most foundries have covered their requirements for the next three months, and in some instances into the early part of 1937," the publication added.

Since there is some talk of a possible price advance in pig iron before the end of the year, melters are inclined to cover ahead on a larger scale than has been the rule the past several years."

Auto Production On the Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated today that the current week's output of motorcar plants will total 48,195 units, compared with 39,345 a week ago and 54,416 in the comparable week of 1935. The agency predicted a further increase next week "as new lines start up and companies already in production put through scheduled increases."

Ward's automotive reprints estimated the week's output at 50,585 cars and trucks compared with its estimate for last week of 41,360 and 69,325 in the correspondink week of 1935.

Canadian Bill Issue Yields .702 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bank of Canada announces, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, tenders havee been accepted for the full amount of $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills, due Jan. 15, next.

The average price of the accepted bids was $99.82332 and the average yield .702 per cent.

Argentine Grain Export Supplies Sharply Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Available supplies of wheat, corn and flaxseed for the current Argentine marketing season are rapidly disappearing, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 1936 wheat crop amounted to 141,021,000 bushels and the carryover from the preceding crop was 17,736,000 bushels making a total supply of 158,757,000 bushels. Seed requirements for the 1937 crop and domestic consumption from January 1 to December 31, 1936, are estimated at 99,207,000 bushels. Exports from January 1 to September 25, 1936, amounted to 38,596,000 bushels leaving an exportable surplus of 20,952,000 bushels on September 26, 1936.

Brazil and other South American countries will absorb most of this wheat, says Nyhus. European markets are expected to take very litte, if any, of the remaining wheat stocks since prices are not on an export basis in respect to those markets. The December 31, 1936, carry-over is expected to be lower than that of last year.

The 1936 flaxseed crop amounted to 56,099,000 bushels and the carryover from the preceding crop was 4,865,000 bushels, making a total supply of 60,964,000 bushels.

Record 9 Mos. Sales By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

GENERAL MOTORS sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during September totaled 23,742 units, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the volume in September of last year, and a decrease of 5 per cent under the volume in August of this year.

In the first nine months of 1936, sales totaled 247,639 units. This total represented the largest volume for the corresponding period of any year in the history of General Motors overseas operations, and was 14.6 per cent over the volume of 216,062 in the first nine months of 1935.

Reserve Balances And Gold Stocks Rise During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — A rise of $138,000,000 in reserve balances of Federal Reserve member banks is reported by the board of governors in its condition statement for the week ended Oct. 14.

The increase lifted member bank Reserve balances to a total of $6,617,000,000, or about $2,070,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Monetary gold stocks climbed $32,000,000 as bullion continued to flow into the United States from abroad. Under the stimulus of fall buying, money in circulation increased $11,000,000.

Total Reserve bank credit on Oct. 14 stood at $2,485,000,000, a gain of $13,000,000 for the week. The daily average Reserve bank credit volume during the week was $2,487,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than in the preceding week and $2,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1935.

Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks fell $80,000,000 and nonmember deposits and other accounts declined $24,000,000.

Relatively small changes were reported in the system's holdings of bills discounted, industrial advances, and government securities.

Socony President's Salary Is $120,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that J. A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, of New York City, received a salary of $120,000 during 1935.

In making public the report, the commission denied the company's request that its salaries be kept confidential.

E. R. Brown, vice-president of the oil company, received $81,000 and F. A. Fales, vice-president, $72,800.

Other salaries reported to the commission were:

Spicer Manufacturing Company, Toledo—C. A. Dana, president, $75,080; R. E. Carpenter, vice-president, $20,040; H. S. Lewis, vice-president, $10,200.

B. F. Goodrich Company, New York City—J. D. Tew, president, $60,142; J. J. Newman, vice-president, $34,650; S. B. Robertson, vice-president, $29,107.

Associated Dry Goods Corporation, Newark—S. W. Reyburn, president, $60,000; J. E. Pridday, director, and president of Lord & Taylor, $48,000; E. H. Stewart, vice-president, $38,000.

S. H. Kress & Co., New York City—C. W. Kress, president, $40,000; W. L. Baker, vice-president, $42,900.

Hygrade Food Products Corporation, New York City—Samuel Slotkin, chairman and president, $35,040; I. Chorney, vice-president, $15,620; F. L. Haveron, vice-president and treasurer, $15,040.

Reliance Manufacturing Company, Chicago—Herbert G. Mayer, president, $25,989; David Gottlieb, director, $24,036; L. L. Chock, vice-president, $20,786.

Helena Rubinstein, Inc., New York City—Helan J. Titus, president, $25,000; Henry C. Cole, vice-president, $9166; Henry M. Flateau, vice-president, $7500.

Two Sugar Refiners Cut Prices .10 of Cent a Lb.

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of refined sugar was reduced .10 of a cent a pound by two leading refiners.

American Sugar Refining Co. took the initiative by quoting 4.65 cents a pound for prompt and 30-day delivery. The reduction was met by National Sugar Refining Co. and other refiners were expected to follow, according to the trade.

The cuts were reported based on recent weakness in the raw sugar market and price reductions by one of the smaller refiners.

Machine Tool Orders Drop First Time in 10 Months

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association announced "a considerable recession" during September reversed the upward trend in machine tool orders for the first time in 10 months.

The association said domestic orders have receded "quietly" since April, adding that approximately 30 per cent of September orders came from foreign sources.

September Cotton Consumption Best Since June, 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—Advances in both domestic consumption and exports of cotton during September were reported by the Commerce Department.

Its domestic bureau said domestic consumption of 629,727 bales of cotton in September was the highest monthly total since June, 1933, when consumption was 696,261 bales as the textile industry operated at top speed just before NRA regulations became effective.

The September consumption compared with 450,647 bales used in September, 1935. Consumption for the first two months of the current season is almost 50 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

Exports last month were 569,624 bales, compared with 486,764 in September last year. This gain was enough to swing the season's exports above those for 1935, or 752,111 bales for August-September, as against 728,248 bales for the two months in 1935.

The September exports were valued at $37,825,000, while the August total was $12,027,000, the department said.

Better prices for American cotton this season made the dollar gain 74.7 per cent over 1935, while bales increased 3.3 per cent. Countries taking more American cotton this season included United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Japan, Italy, Poland, and Spain have bought less.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Good times in the land of cotton appear to have become an actuality.

A big cotton crop has been more than half picked, the first 1,000,000 bales have been exported, and the staple has gone on a market ranging from 11.50 to 12.25 cents a pound.

Currently estimated by the Federal Government at 11,609,000 bales, this year's cotton production is the largest since 1933-34. But in that season prices were down between 9 and 10 cents a pound, rather than 12 cents, during the months when the cotton was marketed.

If this crop is marketed at an average of 12 cents a pound, it will bring nearly $700,000,000.

While the drought cut into the total yield in the western part of the cotton belt, the weather partially squared things by giving Mississippi, Louisiana and the central cotton belt bumper crops.

From all sides in recent weeks have come optimistic reports on cotton goods, and world demand for American cotton, offering a sharp contrast to the pessimism that prevailed a few months ago.

The heavy world demand at present has caused informed trade circles to predict that before the end of the current cotton season more of the 3,000,000 bales held by the Government will have to be sold.

A big cotton crop means increased revenue for railroads, cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, insurance companies, warehouses, banks and shipping companies.

Cotton exporters saw decidedly bullish potentialities behind recent franc devaluation. From the long-term viewpoint they predicted that this realignment of currency would stimulate world trade and increase cotton exports.

United Fruit Net $3.65 in 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of the United Fruit Company for the nine months ended September 30 as estimated by the comptroller and based on the usual assumptions as to production and other factors which affect unit costs and before income taxes are equal to $10,628,000, which is subject to adjustment when final costs for the year are determined.

A year ago the comptroller estimated apparent earnings before taxes as $7,350,000 for the nine months to Sept. 30.

Apparent earnings before taxes of $10,628,000 for nine months to Sept. 30 this year are equal to $3.65 a share on the 2,906,000 shares of stock outstanding in the hands of the public. For the same period a year ago, indicated earnings of $7,350,000 were equal to $2.52 a share on the same amount of stock.

Comparison of statements indicates net before taxes of $3,750,000 for the quarter to Sept. 30 this year, equal to $1.29 a share, compared with indicated net before taxes of $2,800,000 for the third quarter of 1935, or 96 cents a share.

Brokers' Loans Off $22,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have ended Oct. 15, a decrease of $22,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $818,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York city	$891,000,000	$974,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	80,000,000	79,000,000

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

Cheap Food Plan Shelved in Britain To Help Farmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's cheap food policy which for three quarters of a century has jealously refused "to tax the poor man's meat" has received a sharp setback with an announcement recently made that the Baldwin Government has decided to give the United Kingdom farmer substantial tariff protection for home grown beef and veal.

The new tariff is to apply exclusively to the foreign product, and mainly to that from Argentina, a country which now supplies more than two thirds of Britain's total beef and veal imports.

Quantitative Restrictions

Importations from British Empire countries are to continue to be admitted duty free, but quantitative restrictions are to be applied all round so as to keep down the combined amount from all outside sources, to an average rate not exceeding for the next three years that which has been admitted during recent months.

The scheme includes also other important features. One of these is to provide from state funds a meat subsidy likely to amount to a maximum of £5,000,000 annually. This subsidy is to be distributed among British stock raisers in such a way as to encourage their producing high grade meat.

Continuance of Subsidy

A second feature is to prolong until next July the existing subsidy, amounting at present to about £3,900,000 annually, so that there may be no interregnum before the new arrangement takes effect. Yet another provision is to continue existing restrictions on imports of mutton and lamb which now come in duty free.

The new beef and veal tariff is to begin at a rate round about 3 farthings (1½ cents) per pound, calculated to yield £3,000,000 annually.

Three Laws Drafted

Three new laws are to be passed through Parliament this autumn to bring the new arrangement into operation. The first of these measures is to prolong the existing subsidy which would otherwise lapse before the new system becomes operative. The second is to impose a tariff on foreign beef and veal. The third is to enable meat imports to be regulated quantitatively, also to empower action to promote efficiency in home production.

The scheme provides for the setting up of two representative bodies of producers. One of these bodies is to apportion import quotas generally, and thus to help the Government to decide what portions of the whole are to be allotted to foreign countries. The other is to perform a similar function where Empire countries are concerned.

Can Increase Quotas

The scheme is criticized from three points of view. Opposition speakers concentrate upon the prospect of the poor man's having to pay more for his beef. To this the answer is given that quotas can be increased if prices should rise unduly. On the other hand, farmers are discontented because they had hoped for bigger protection.

Other malcontents are Lancashire cotton spinners and weavers who see a prospect in the new scheme of decreased purchasing ability for their own product on the part of Argentina, a country now second only to India as the largest individual overseas market for British textile goods.

Interests of Safety

Those who object to higher beef prices, rely upon recently issued League of Nations statistics showing that consumption of meat throughout Europe is already less than is desirable in the interests of the health of the majority of workers on small salaries.

Supporters of the scheme reply that the need for stimulating home meat production should overrule such considerations in the interests of national safety, Britain's inability to grow enough food to feed its people having brought it dangerously near to starvation in the World War, although it was then placed much more favorably than is ever likely to be the case again as regards protection of convoys at sea.

'American' Cabinet Pledged by Lemke

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP) — Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, writing in today's issue of Social Justice, promised the country an "All-American" Cabinet if he were elected President.

"As Secretary of Agriculture I shall appoint some one who believes in conservation and production of agricultural wealth—not a vandal," he wrote. "A farmer with large business experience who knows the farming business, not a newspaper man."

For Secretaries of War and Navy, he wrote, he would select persons "more interested in building and maintaining that (national) defense than in establishing and building a military aristocracy. "The job of Postmaster General would go to some one from the postal service, Mr. Lemke wrote. No politicians would be allowed.

Darwin Theory of Survival False Doctrine, Einstein Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16—Teachers who press upon youth the thought that material success is the aim of life are teaching an erroneous doctrine, in the opinion of Dr. Albert Einstein, mathematician. He holds that the development of general ability for independent thinking and judgment is the prime essential of education, denying the Darwinian theory of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, teaching, as it does, competition among individuals for place, power and wealth.

"Darwin's theory of the struggle for existence and the selectivity connected with it has been cited by many people as authorization for the encouragement of the spirit of competition," Dr. Einstein said in an address before the convention of the University of the State of New York here last night, when the tercentenary of higher education in America was observed here.

Struggle of Competition

"In this manner," he continued, "some people have also tried to prove, pseudo - scientifically, the necessity of the destructive economic struggle of competition between individuals."

Dr. Einstein held that this was wrong, since "man owes his strength in the struggle for existence to the fact that he is a social animal."

Stressing that knowledge would be lost unless it was continually renewed by ceaseless effort, Dr. Einstein compared this knowledge to "a statue of marble which stands in the desert and is continuously threatened with burial by the shifting sand."

Constant Service Needed

"The hands of service must ever be at work in order that the marble continue to shine lastingly in the sun," he said.

Dr. Einstein criticized the instillation of fear, force and artificial authority into the thought of pupils, "because they destroy the sincerity and self-confidence of the pupils and produce a submissive subject.

"'Desire for approval and recognition is a healthy motive," he said, "but the desire to be acknowledged as better, stronger or more intelligent than a fellowbeing or a fellowscholar easily leads to an excessive egoistic psychological adjustment which may become injurious for the individual and for the community.

"Therefore, the school and the teacher must guard against employing the easy method of creating individual ambition in order to induce the pupils to do diligent work."

Value Based on Giving

Dr. Einstein declared that "the value of a man should be seen in what he gives, and not in what he is able to receive."

Defining the most important motive for work as "the pleasure of work—pleasure in its result and in the knowledge of the value of the result to the community"—Dr. Einstein saw in the awakening and strengthening of these forces in the young man "the most important task for the school."

"I want to oppose the idea that the school has to teach directly that special knowledge and those accomplishments which one has to use later directly in life. The demands of life are much too manifold to let such a specialized training in school appear possible. Apart from that, it seems to me, moreover, objectionable to treat the individual like a dead tool . . .

"If a person masters the fundamentals of his subject and has learned to think and work independently, he will surely find his way and, in addition, will better be able to adopt himself to progress and changes than the person whose training principally consists in the acquiring of detailed knowledge."

The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on Dr. Einstein by Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education. Owen D. Young, one of the Regents, presented the mathematician for the degree. Dr. Graves described Dr. Einstein as "the foremost explorer in the uncharted seas of natural phenomena," and linked his name with Ptolemy, Euclid, Copernicus, Galileo and Newton, "The Historic Universe Builders."

Other speakers were Dr. James Joseph Walsh of New York City; Dr. David Kintley, president-emeritus of the University of Illinois, and Walter Lippmann.

U. S. Seen Linked To South America In New Friendship

SAN FRANCISCO—"South America looks at the United States with more sincere friendliness now than at any time in the last 100 years," Dr. George A. Miller, retired Methodist Episcopal bishop of South America, said in an address before the members of the Commonwealth Club of California recently.

Bishop Miller has been for 20 years in Latin America, 12 of which he was head of his diocese at Santiago, Chile.

"The peoples of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and southern Brazil are ready for international understandings with the United States in favor of arbitration and mutual trade agreements of various sorts," Dr. Miller declared. "In spite of the exaggerated bogie of political and military revolutions, South American governments, among the progressive countries, are stable and orderly and more progress is being made in these countries today than anywhere else in the world, outside of our own land.

"One hundred years ago," Dr. Miller continued, "the new independent countries looked to the United States for leadership and encouragement and regarded the Monroe Doctrine as assurance of friendly co-operation on our part. An era of good will began and lasted until 1895.

"When, in 1923, Secretary of State Hughes drew a clear distinction between the Monroe Doctrine and the United States Caribbean policy, a better feeling prevailed. The withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua and Haiti, abrogation of the Platt Amendment regarding Cuba, and the new treaty with Panama, have changed the attitude of most South Americans toward the United States.

"The goodwill visit of President-elect Herbert Hoover in 1928 made a lasting impression for good. The fine and fair attitude of Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Montevideo Pan-American Conference in 1933 convinced all delegates of the sound good faith of the United States in its declarations of friendliness toward all Latin America."

Age of Fossils Told by Fats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An Austrian chemist, Dr. Josef Gangl, has developed a method of analyzing the remainders of fat contained in fossil bones, which enables him to estimate, approximately, the age of such finds and to judge their genuineness.

The first case, exemplifying the significance of chemical analysis for archaeological research, concerned an awl unearthed on a hill in Carinthia, near Maria-Saal. It was made of a bovine bone, measured a trifle less than eight inches and bore an inscription. It was this inscription that had puzzled many researchers for the past 10 years.

Counterfeit Detected

It seemed impossible to decipher or classify it in a satisfactory way. Some thought it an unexplored kind of Teutonic runes, others traced a resemblance to the old Venetian alphabet, a few suspected it to be a secret code from the last pre-Christian centuries.

Then Dr. Gangl appeared on the scene. He placed the mysterious awl in a solution of petroleum-ether and after much handling of test tubes presented a big page of formulas to show that the fossil relic was the bone of a cow from the twentieth or end of the nineteenth century. The whole thing, including the inscription was counterfeit, he said, perhaps a practical joke played on the archaeologists.

Change in Chemical Structure

This method of testing is based upon the change in the chemical structure of bone fats which corresponds, in a certain way, with their age.

In developing this method and verifying its results, Dr. Gangl availed himself of bones the age of which was authenticated and further of the "bog-butter" dug out from Irish and Scottish peat bogs and generally regarded as about 1000 years old.

Gourmets of those days, it appeared, cherished the flavor of rancid butter, especially after seven years' storage. So their housewives would bury in the bogs, from time to time, wooden bowls filled with butter, in order to have that dainty dish ready for breakfast seven years ahead. By then, however, many of them must have forgotten the place where they had buried it, and so latter-day archaeologists got hold of that food so valuable for their research work.

Old Hand-Loom Called Typical Scotch Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The seventeenth century hand-loom, on display in the rug department of a local department store, is a typical example of Scotch economy, according to its kilt-clad operator, Jamie Morrison, native weaver of the Scotch Highlands. The cost of nails it seems was spared by the use of wooden pegs.

Mr. Morrison, who has been operating a loom for more than a quarter of a century, proudly tells his shopper audience: "I wove the coronation rug for the late King George V, it was a beau-ti-ful piece of work."

Of slightly less importance, in the mind of Mr. Morrison, is the rug which he wove for President Hoover—"And it's still in the White House."

Rug weaving, though an old art, is not hard to learn, says Mr. Morrison as he quickly passes a black thread through every other one of more than 200 red threads on the loom.

"Take the pattern of the MacPherson clan—and it's really pretty to look at—first, six green, then two yellow, followed by two black, two white, eight green, eight red, two black, two white, then repeat" and the old seventeenth century hand loom issues the colorful plaids with mechanical speed.

Star Route Carriers Oppose Bidding on Mail

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct., 16 (AP) —Members of the National Star Route Carriers Association adopted resolutions opposing competitive bidding on Star Route mail contracts here yesterday at the close of their annual convention.

Association members said proposals for establishment of permanent routes would be made within the near future at a conference in Washington with postal authorities.

E. J. Velder of Bonesteel, S. D., was re-elected president, and Leonard O. Truax of Bolton Landing, N. Y., vice-president. Directors named included V. E. Gatto of Bar Harbor, Maine.

The 1937 convention will be held in Louisville, Ky.

Scottish Churches Asked to Intensify Better Film Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—If motion pictures appear to the churches to be exerting an unfortunate influence on public thought and morals, the remedy is for the churches themselves to provide a better influence, Mr. John Grierson, producer of documentary films, told the Scottish Churches Film Guild at the general assembly here recently.

Nothing is to be gained by attacking the film industry, he said, although he admitted that he had devoted years to attacking its achievements. The only difference was that he had tried to do something positive; he had made films of different sorts and after years of public "bullying" he had got them into the theaters and had developed an audience outside the theaters of about 10,000,000 persons a year.

Programs of Triviality

The film trade, he said, was no better and no worse than any other business concerned primarily with making money. At only two points, comedy and epic, did the movies offer a deeper appeal. But, for the most part, 20,000,000 persons a week, 1,000,000,000 a year, were indulging in the most trivial of cinema "dream lives."

"I will not say," Mr. Grierson continued, "that it is actually harmful, though taken in constant doses and without antidote it must be, to say the least, emasculating. My complaint is that there is no antidote. My complaint is not against the movies. It is against those other forces that are supposed to maintain the deeper purposes of the people."

Opportunity for Churches

The church, he said, had not offered sufficient help in trying to obtain better pictures. Educators and journalists had helped, but not the church.

"My suggestion to you is," he continued, "that you leave the cinema people to their sensation and romance, and consider how practically you can use the cinema to improve and strengthen your own special work of education and social well-being. It is an opportunity worth taking."

Many Halls Available

To organize a counterblast to the movies is not nearly as difficult as they might suppose, Mr. Grierson declared. Through thousands of halls there is access to communities in every corner of the land. Films can be used to vitalize services. He did not propose that films should be brought into the ordinary church service; he hoped it would never be done. The only way to convey a moral in a drama is by letting it come explicitly from the action. "You cannot go on wagging your finger at the audience and get away with it," he added.

It was nonsense to say they had no money to do this, he declared. If they had an audience of 500 persons a year in 5000 halls, he believed they would have enough money to conquer the world! If they spent their money on equipment and building up a circulation, they could then demand the sort of films they wanted. There was no need to spend money on production until later on.

Dutch Work Camp Seeks Reform Of Young Offenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Reformation, not punishment, is the idea behind a plan to organize work camps in the Netherlands for juvenile offenders up to the age of 25. The plan has been fostered by Dr. Gerrit T. J. de Jongh, retired judge in the juvenile court at Amsterdam, and has received the approval of the authorities.

It is to be given a trial with 50 juveniles. Especially those young persons who have fallen into the hands of the police through long unemployment are to be led back to wholesome activity. The juvenile judge or the ordinary judge will have power to pronounce a conditional conviction and the condition then will be that the young offender should stay for one or one and one-half years in a work camp.

After that time the probational system societies till have to keep in touch with the delinquent to see if he continues to go straight. The idea is to form ultimately three such work camps for about 300 to 400 youths.

The special committee for the first trial camp has obtained permission to use the railway plant, shops and buildings of the Netherlands State Railways at Weert, province of Limburg. The buildings are to be used as barracks and workshops. There is a large quantity of railway plant, old railway carriages and other materials which are to be broken up by the juveniles. This will offer them an opportunity to do useful work.

Century-Old Furniture For Chapel Hill House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Miss Alice Edward Jones, a teacher here, is building a house which she will furnish with family furniture, all of which, with minor exceptions, is more than 100 years old and much of which is far more than that age. The first of the family, Col. James Jones, reputed to be very wealthy, came to North Carolina from Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston, and acquired the greater part of Greene County, N. C., in colonial times.

Recently Miss Jones took eight carpenters to his plantation and removed the paneling from the slave gallery of an old chapel which had been built on the place.

been built on the place. She took this to Chapel Hill to panel her living room. The wood is North Carolina pine about 125 years old. Miss Jones will use slave-wrought iron from New Orleans on the veranda of her house, with supporting pillars from the slave gallery in her plantation church. One table in her home was made in the 17th century.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

gram the further weakening of the "status quo" bloc. It sees France losing its early postwar supremacy. If one ally can abandon France, so can the others—the Little Entente, for instance. If the Versailles policemen or the "status quo" powers find their organization sufficiently broken down, they might gravitate toward a new anti-communism bloc desired by Germany, the Reich may well reason.

Great Britain refuses to take a tragic view of the Belgian action. It appears to believe that conversations may preserve the essentials of Belgian co-operation. Moreover, some British diplomats express the conviction that an armed neutral Belgium may prove an improved defense for France's northeastern border, just as a rearming Switzerland bids fair to prove a defense for France's southeastern border.

Doubtful States—Wooed by Candidates

The political campaign catches its breath. Governor Landon reaches Topeka, garages his bandwagon for a few days, but only a few days. Next week he will go west to Los Angeles, bearding the California voters in their sun-kissed habitats, despite prevailing testimony that Roosevelt sentiment is strong there. President Roosevelt winds through Ohio on his way to Hyde Park; he makes seven minor speeches. Ohio is deemed one of the most unpredictable states, with Governor Landon concededly favored in the rural areas and President Roosevelt in the cities. The President has the edge in most polls of the State, but it is such a thin edge.

Lammot du Pont and Pierre du Pont confirm Senator Guffey's figures on their contributions to the Republican campaign. They freely admit spending $194,000 and call on others to follow suit in order to defeat the New Deal, which they call un-American. The Senate Committee on Campaign expenditures at long last agrees to investigate alleged corruption in the WPA in Pennsylvania.

Riots—Outbreaks Due to Clashing Aims

Along many longitudes and latitudes, groups of people have grievances they believe can be healed only by force; or else majorities have power they think themselves justified in using to suppress opposing groups.

The Free City of Danzig sees rioting break out, as National Socialists attack Jews, injuring one fatally and 19 others less seriously.

Police in Bombay, India, fire into two groups of rioting Moslems and Hindus, killing 25 and injuring 400. The riots started as construction of a Hindu temple got under way.

A French newspaper reports the execution of six Jewish notables by fascist firing squads in Saragossa, Spain.

While there is no proof or sign of any outbreak in Peru, a tenseness is inferred by the clamping down of an official censorship. The present Government is hostile to Luis Antonio Eguiguren, Social Democratic candidate for President, who allegedly is showing up well in election returns.

Anti-Strike—Blum Cabinet Seizes Plants

The French Government ends two strikes, one by fairly drastic methods, the other by negotiation. Persuasion and negotiation settle the sailor strike, even though the conciliators argued all night. Thus the threat to the food supply of Paris never materialized.

The strike of workers in the Sautter Harle Company factory in Paris, however, was no ordinary strike. It threatened the French armament program, so the Government invokes an 1877 law, requisitions the factory, orders the workers back to their jobs and provides that, should the workers disobey, the Government will operate the plant itself.

This factory is at work on making equipment for the new cruisers Dunkerque and Strasbourg.

It appears that the French Government is developing a technique for dealing with strikes. Above all, the social laws passed by the Blum regime have softened the belligerent Marxist dogmatism of the Communists, whose docility on occasions has proved a striking volte face.

Transatlantic—Flight Put on Day's Work Basis

Transoceanic flights are beginning to merge into the unspectacular casualness of day to day business enterprise. Take the projected Oct. 23 transatlantic flight of Clyde Pangborn and Marion Grevenberg by way of illustration. They are preparing to just "gas up" and fly to London, deliver one of the Burnelli planes to British manufacturers and call it a job. They plan to take their plane to Floyd Bennett Field in a few days for load tests. There is to be no fuss and feathers, no ticker tape or dismembered telephone books, no ambassadorial compliments. That era of transatlantic flying seems to be over, until, perhaps, someone does it upside down.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 234 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Friday days of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury — Mondays to Fridays inc., 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.
New London—Daily, no regular time assigned. WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 2:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield — Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 3 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 12:15 and 6:15 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WFEA, 1240kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Philadelphia Rug Firm Marks 100-Year Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—Marking a century of progress, the Hardwick & Magee Company, one of the largest rug stores and mills of its kind in the country, is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

From a little store employing a single person, this firm today employs over 1200. The direct lineage of this century-old company is directly traceable to Levi Eldridge, who opened a retail and wholesale business at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, then known as Bank Place. Mr. Eldridge made his store the emporium of reliable qualities and his business was quite successful from the start.

New Park for Texas

Work is under way to create a memorial park on San Jacinto battleground, where 100 years ago Texas won its independence.

Raleigh Art Museum To Use Old Mansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina is to have an art museum, housed appropriately in a real "southern mansion" at Raleigh. Announcement to this effect has come from the State Historical Society. The museum and "art center" will occupy the building used for many years as the home of Col. Benehan Cameron and his ancestors. It was one of the show places of Raleigh before and during the '60's.

The Cameron home was built in 1831 and retains its original beauty and simple architectural lines. There still remain the old slave quarters and a smoke house, where for many years meat was cured.

The spacious, two-story building will afford room enough for the permanent collection of the North Carolina Art society, now in storage or placed in schools, and for temporary or visiting exhibits, to be taken here from time to time. The second floor will be used as classrooms for the Raleigh Art center.

New Textbook Deals With Liquor and Drugs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The effects of alcohol and the habit-forming drugs on the human being are presented in simple language in Dr. G. L. Donnelly's new textbook, now in press, entitled "Alcohol and the Habit-Forming Drugs."

Dr. Donnelly is associate professor of pharmacology in the university and his book has been approved and adopted by the State Elementary Text Book Commission for use in the sixth grades of the North Carolina public schools.

General Classified

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BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous. Etching. DeLuxe. Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

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(Continued)

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OCEAN 0050

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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

4. Cryptogram

ZYXWRLFYEKQ VPRJLDR ZCDIQ WYLWIYCX OIZPWJIYIO OIKLUQRYERI QLCTIY'Q WI-ZDCPEY ENPCPRX, EZDRI PKEF-PUERPLU, VLUOIYTDC WE-RPIUZI, IRZ.

2. Letter Changing

FROM far-off Rozelle, New South Wales, a reader shares an opportunity with others to change VILE into GOOD. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing it in 5 moves.

3. A Bit of Logic

HERE'S an old-timer that was sent in some time ago by a New Canaan, Conn., reader: A king, wishing to choose a very intelligent Prime Minister, called A, B, and C to him and said: "I shall place either a red or a blue circle on each of your foreheads. As soon as you see a red circle, put up your hand. As soon as you know what the color of your own circle is, put your hand down, and he who first knows what his own circle is shall be Prime Minister." The King then placed a red circle on each man's forehead. Immediately each man put his hand up each seeing a red circle. After a moment or so, A put his hand down, knowing his own circle was red. This is pure logic. How did A know that his circle was red?

4. How Long Was It?

THIS problem is shared by a Fargo, N. D., reader: A brakeman was on the caboose of a very long freight train when it left A——, bound for Z——. Before passing through X—— the brakeman walked over the top of the train to the engine, thereby arriving at X—— 2½ minutes sooner than if he had stayed in the caboose. The train was traveling 27 miles an hour. How long was it?

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Caption Contest

Earl Lee Davis, Hollywood

THE following ten captions for the Monitor Camera Club picture published on Sept. 30 have been adjudged to be the best:

"True to Type"
Minnie Haley, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. S. S. Benson, Oakland, Calif.

"Composing a Doggerel"
Mrs. C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
L. R. Jackson, Philadelphia.

"Interested in Everything From A to Z"
Mrs. J. E. Miller, Harris, Mo.

"A Scotch Plead"
Elmerna B. Down, Saratoga, Calif.

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?"
Grace L. Auld, Seattle.

"Black Type"
Russell B. Hart, Colfax, Calif.

"Thrifty Scottie Considers a Time-Saver"
Bess Franks, Carthage, Mo.

"His Master's Choice"
Fred F. Woolley, Sarasota, Fla.

"Paws—to Consider"
Natalie O. Gudger, Boston.

"A Terrier Tarries"
Elizabeth Elicker, York, Penna.

Children's Corner

White Rose Wins a Crown

ALL the flowers were astir one bright summer's morning.

"Tomorrow the queen arrives," they whispered to one another.

"Will your new buds be open?"

"Suppose it should rain, whatever should we do?"

Every season the queen of flowers visited this lovely high-walled old garden in back of the castle. Each time she chose some flower, the loveliest of the group, to be ruler for that year.

The news was whispered by the bees, as they flew from one plant to another, that the long-awaited day was at hand.

Hollyhocks stood tall and stiff, holding out their scalloped skirts. Pansies lifted their velvety faces in the sunshine. Even the violets forgot their shyness and peeped from beneath their waxy leaves lest they miss one exciting moment.

All were determined to look their best. Only one stunted little bush in a hidden corner did not share in the bustle. Christmas rose with a single bud, creamy white and growing close to the ground.

"They won't miss me," thought the little rose. "I'm too dull and tiny to be seen." And she hung her head sadly.

Unnoticed by all, a great thunder head had gathered in the west and was fast blowing toward them. The first hint came when large drops like silvery pebbles came tumbling down. A moment later the sun disappeared behind the clouds and the rain fell in drenching torrents.

Every flower hastily closed its petals and snuggled beneath the protecting foliage. As the storm continued, the garden decided to go to sleep for the night, and hoped that the next day would dawn clear and bright.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bees Whispered the News

Late that night when the moon was peeping out and only an occasional raindrop trickled down, one little firefly came over the garden wall closely followed by a wee brown elf.

"What a trip, what a trip, what a very moist trip. I never in the world will get dry tonight, Mr. Firefly," said the elf.

"Don't know, don't know," twinkled the firefly, "but I'll try to find you a resting place."

A timid knock on the hollyhocks' door brought no response. They flew across to the marigolds but each little head was tightly closed in slumber. One after another they tried, but either the flowers were very sound asleep or they did not care for such tardy and damp guests.

"The mischief, the mischief," sputtered the firefly, "but here is one more bush; not much account, however we'll see, we'll see."

"Rap, rap, tap, tap," knocked Mr. Elf on creamy bud's door.

"Come in, come in out of this very wet night," welcomed a sweet little voice.

And in hopped firefly and Mr. Elf, soon to be sound asleep.

Morning arrived bright and sunny. The birds trilled softly in the treetops—each flower stood forth in its best and brightest gown—even white rose held her little head up, though never expecting to be noticed.

A blare from the trumpet vine announced the queen's arrival. First came a company of fat buzzing bumblebees and then the queen seated in a carriage drawn by six giant dragonflies. In the rear was her guard, dozens of little elves with their Captain, the self-same little man who had been in the garden the night before.

All the blossoms bowed low and a hush came over the garden. One could not hear even the rustle of a leaf.

"My dear subjects, you very sweet and lovely flowers," said the queen. "Each year it has been my duty to choose one of you as queen for the season. This time it seemed doubly hard, for all are so lovely and I must make a choice forever, according to the new ruling of our good Queen of Fairies.

"How to do this most fairly puzzled me, so I sent my messenger ahead to bring me some information.

"It grieves me to tell you that he was very poorly received. Only one little flower offered him shelter from the storm. Such a service certainly deserves to be rewarded. Dear white rose, will you look up and receive your crown."

So saying she placed a tiny crown of stars on white rose's head and all the other blossoms nodded in accord.

Above Austrian Clouds

Monitor Camera Club From Miss M. Stheeman, Amsterdam, Holland

A Scene in the Vicinity of Glockner

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'What, Sir? Me, Sir?'

THIS game requires a "teacher" who can think and talk very rapidly, but at the same time very distinctly. It is a game which demands alertness on the part of all the players, and is no end of fun when played with speed and alacrity.

The players stand in a line and are numbered from the head of the "class" beginning with No. 1. The "teacher" stands in front facing the "class" and says in a serious manner, but very quickly, "I heard a bad story about number six (number picked at random). Number six to the foot."

If number six is alert, he should interrupt the teacher immediately upon hearing his number called, at least before the teacher utters the word "foot," by saying:

"What, sir, Me, sir?"

Teacher: "Yes, sir. You, sir."

No. 6: "No, sir. Not I, sir."

Teacher: "Who then, sir?"

No. 6: "Number 12, sir." (Names any number at random).

Teacher: "Number 12 to the foot."

If Number 12 is not alert enough to come to his own rescue by saying "What, sir? Me, sir?" before the teacher utters "foot," he goes to the foot; and the teacher begins again with another number, thus:

Teacher: "I heard a bad story about Number 9, Number 9 to the foot." And to the foot No. 9 goes, also, unless he chimes in with his "What, sir? Me sir?" in time.—Mary E. R., Overland Park, Kan.

Why?

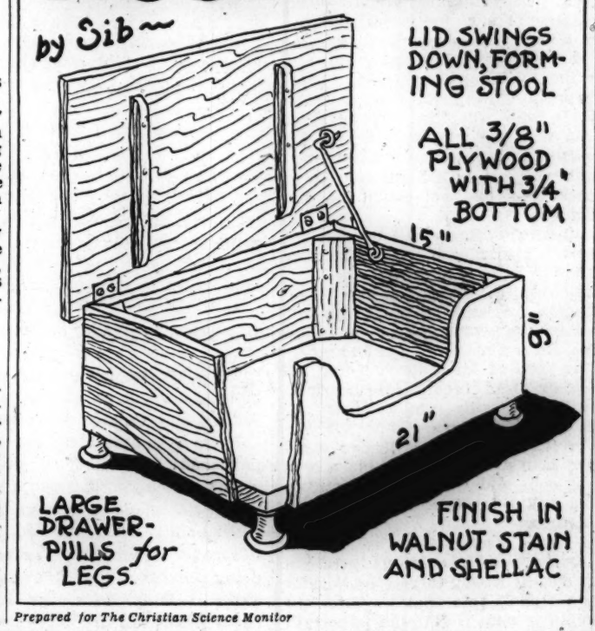
WHY talk of debt, doubt, disease, drugs, disaster, discouragement, depression, decay, disorder, despair, defeat, difficulty, discord, danger, destruction, discomfort, deception, disappointment, distrust, dread, dejection, destitution, desolation, when you can just as well think and talk of peace, plenty, power, pluck, persistence, purpose, possession, pleasure, promotion, patriotism, proficiency, progress, prosperity, perseverance, purity, philanthropy, prayer and paradise?—*Unidentified.*

Quotation for Today

AH! When shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?

—TENNYSON

Make It Yourself



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Novel Use for Fire Extinguisher

IN A recent Motoraid item, a preventive was offered against stalled cars in wet weather, due to wet ignition wiring and ignition points. We bow to the slogan of "an ounce of prevention," but if you get caught some day when you haven't succeeded in keeping the important parts of your ignition dry, you might find the following remedy useful:

When I found myself in the too familiar position of a stalled motorist in the midst of one of the heaviest rainstorms I ever witnessed my need was met by a friendly fellow traveler. "I'll fix that in a jiffy," he told me. With that he removed a small auto type fire-extinguisher from his car and lifting the hood of my car, quickly sprayed the spark plugs, wiring and distributor with the extinguisher solution. "This," he explained, "takes all the water off and the solution itself evaporates almost at once."

When the starter was again tried it brought a hesitating response from the motor, and soon it was again running smoothly.—Kenneth E. P., Oakland, Calif.

Brevities

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: That pair of dusty marble bath tubs in the lower regions of the national Capitol, thus far defying explanation, may be the ones in which the promised clean-up of patronage was to have been undertaken.

Boston Herald: A western school announces the discontinuance of a practice of accepting livestock in lieu of tuition. It will make an exception of a serviceable halfback on the hoof.

Kansas City Star: Dexter Fellows tells of an old circus agent who could locate himself anywhere in this country by sniffing the air. There are dust-storm veterans in the West who can tell which Dakota is passing.

In Lighter Vein

Tsk, Tsk!

Although it was Wiggins's first reception, his butling was perfect.

"Stand erect and announce the name of every person who comes to the door during the afternoon," Mrs. Van Ritzer had instructed him.

Wiggins had been doing elegantly. All were present now but the guest of honor. He should arrive most any time.

All eyes focused on Wiggins as he paused to announce the guest of honor. A hush fell over the big reception room. This was the great moment of Mrs. Van Ritzer's most formal affair.

Wiggins cleared his throat and called in a firm voice:

"Mister Yeagley, the Fuller Brush Man!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

And Air Mail Is Quicker

A cub reporter was sent to interview a prima donna on the eve of her farewell tour of the States. The next day this item appeared in the paper:

"Madame S—, whose singing has charmed thousands, will depart on an extended concert tour. Her husband, also a musician, will accompany her on the flute."

It may or may not have been a coincidence that the next line read: "Try Parcel Post."

College Girl

"Dad," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics."

"Well, daughter," replied the fond father, "if your heart's set on him, I haven't a word to say, but I always did hope you'd marry an American."

Closely Linked

In a kindergarten class, flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave the response that was expected of her: "This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"'Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.—*Pullman News.*

Schoolgirl's Essay

"Some ears are tuned to catch sounds that others cannot hear at all. Some people can hear the cry of the bat. Keats said he knew the rainbow's woof."—*Punch.*

Just Wait

White Man: "Rufe, how much is the score?"

Negro Ball Player: "Twenty-seben to nuthin', in favah the otheh side, sah."

White Man: "Well, you fellows haven't much chance, have you?"

Negro Ball Player: "Oh, yes, we has. We ain't been to bat yit."—*Sunshine Magazine.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Getting Even

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Central Point, Ore.

BECAUSE he held differing religious views, Mr. E—— had suffered much unkindness from a nearby farmer, Mr. B——. When the latter's barn caught fire, however, Mr. E—— rushed over with what help he could hastily muster, and made a brave though unsuccessful attempt to save it.

Distracted over his loss, Mr. B—— caught sight of his smoke-stained neighbor, and before all the crowd said: "So you're here? You likely started the fire!"

Mr. E—— replied that he "would surely get even."

Came winter, and the highway in front of Mr. E——'s house was torn up for repairs. Glancing out one morning, he saw Mr. B——'s car completely bogged down, and the driver making frantic but useless efforts to get it out.

Without a word Mr. E—— went out and hitched up his big team; and wading through the deep mud, he hooked onto the stalled car and pulled it onto firm ground.

Red-faced, Mr. B—— tried to thank him. But with a kindly smile and twinkle in his eye, Mr. E—— said, "That's all right. Didn't I tell you I'd get even?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Guest Towels

A MAGAZINE illustration seen recently gave a woman an idea which is bringing supply—a pair of guest towels with the words "His" and "Hers" lettered with India ink on smooth-finish pastel linen.

These towels in pairs make appropriate shower gifts for the bride-to-be, as well as for others. The two names may be embroidered instead of inked, and any color scheme may be used. They are so easily and so

quickly made and sell so readily among one's friends or to the shops, that anyone might find that such an idea would bring supply as it did to this woman, whose towels are so attractive and so different.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

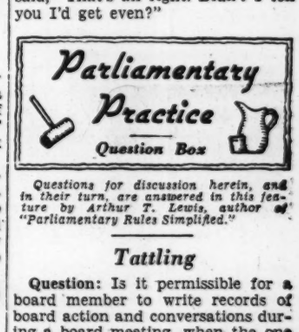
Tattling

Question: Is it permissible for a board member to write records of board action and conversations during a board meeting, when the one in question is not an officer of the board and when the only reason for doing this is so that he may have it to discuss with those not members of the same board? Also, may a board member discuss board business with anyone else besides a member of the same board without the consent and approval of said board? Our bylaws do not include anything regarding these two questions.

Answer: It is a rule that the minutes of a board, that is, the record of its proceedings, are not open to others, without permission of the board; and for the parent body itself to have access to the minutes of the board requires a two-thirds vote. Obviously, any action by individual members of the board which would defeat the intent of this rule would be contrary to it.

Thus, while a board member may make notations for his own information, the other actions described in the question (even though not definitely prohibited in the bylaws), unless authorized by the board, are contrary to right parliamentary procedure and, if persisted in, provide ground for disciplinary action.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Down

1—Box
2—Indefinite article
3—Small cake
4—Amongst
5—Long Island (abbr.)
6—By
7—Plan in detail
11—Mimicker
13—Goddess of discord
14—Marry
16—South American tribe
18—Part of "to be"
19—Accomplish
20—Bone

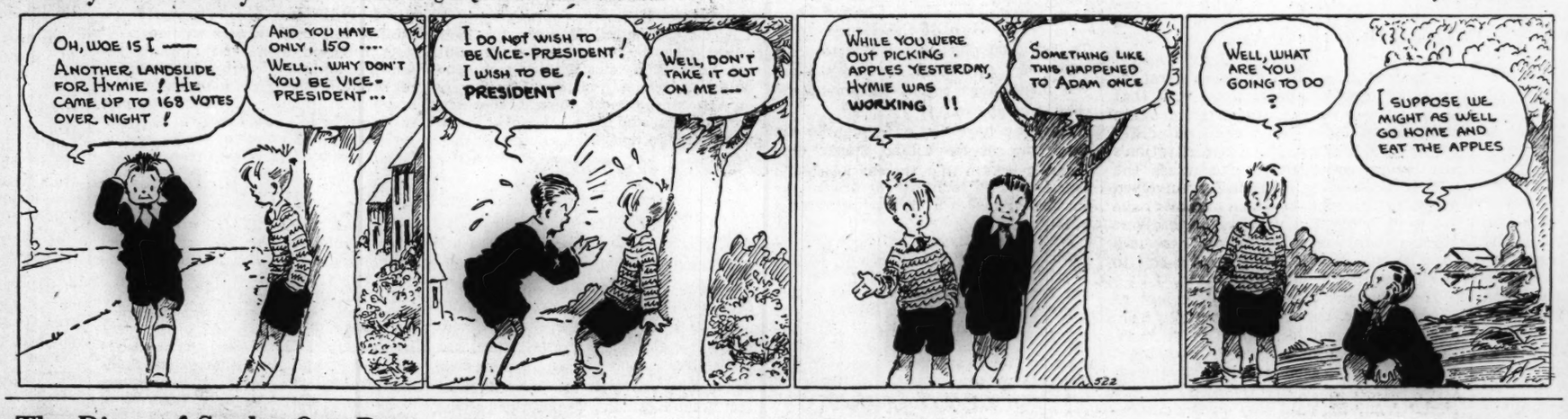
Across

1—Mystic art
7—Release from slavery
8—Like
9—Nickel: chem. symbol
10—Seed of a fabaceous vine
12—Condensed moisture
15—River in Italy
17—Musical note
18—Like a gland
21—Fen

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Might as Well Be Practical*

By LE PELLEY


OH, WOE IS I — ANOTHER LANDSLIDE FOR HYMIE! HE CAME UP TO 168 VOTES OVER NIGHT!
AND YOU HAVE ONLY, 150 .... WELL... WHY DON'T YOU BE VICE-PRESIDENT...
I DO NOT WISH TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT! I WISH TO BE PRESIDENT!
WELL, DON'T TAKE IT OUT ON ME —
WHILE YOU WERE OUT PICKING APPLES YESTERDAY, HYMIE WAS WORKING!!
SOMETHING LIKE THIS HAPPENED TO ADAM ONCE
WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?
I SUPPOSE WE MIGHT AS WELL GO HOME AND EAT THE APPLES
522

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Tacklers*

By CARMACK

A lot of us dogs were having a free-for-all frolic—
And tussle on the school lawn this afternoon—
And once when I was taking time out to catch my breath I heard a little boy say-"Oh, look, mommie, do dogs play football, too?"
Now, what do you know about that?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Belgium

"LITTLE BELGIUM" once more attracts a big spotlight as Europe's drama unfolds. Somehow, when Belgium makes world news, she makes the kind which has a strong sentimental appeal for other peoples. As in 1914, so today in a quieter way, reports out of Belgium stir deep currents of human feeling over much of the world.

For the most significant aspect of the Belgian King's announcement of a policy of neutrality for his country, instead of the alliance with France and reliance on collective security, is that it adds one more nation to the march away from the hopes for which millions died. The disintegration of organization for collective security is something that world leaders must fight with their heads; meanwhile it touches the hearts of those who can only follow.

Another important aspect of Belgium's decision to abandon its tie with France is the unmistakable opinion it proclaims from Belgian high quarters that if war comes again in Europe, all yet may be quiet on the western front. Belgian preference for armed neutrality—which failed of its purpose in 1914—can only mean that Belgium's leaders do not expect history to repeat itself. If war comes at all, it will come in eastern Europe is the belief expressed in her willingness to relinquish French aid.

Indeed, that willingness seems to say that if France is drawn into war against Belgium's powerful neighbor on her opposite frontier, it will be because of French commitments to support Russia, Poland or the Little Entente against Germany. It is easy to understand that, with this belief, Belgium might feel even safer protecting her own neutrality than tied to France.

Of course, in citing Dutch and Swiss neutrality in the World War as examples of the benefit of armed neutrality, Belgian leaders may be overlooking both geographical and psychological factors. It was not so much the Swiss Army as the Swiss Alps, and not only Dutch defenses but an understanding on the part of the Dutch that they must tolerate affronts and violations of international law until the World War extremities passed, which served these two countries so well. If war were to come in eastern Europe, Belgium might find herself geographically more fortunate than in 1914, but any spread of warfare almost certainly would wipe out that advantage.

Belgium must be aware that her arms alone will never guarantee her neutrality. Not even her arms and her conscripted army in 1914, plus the guarantees of her powerful neighbors, were able to save Belgium from one of the worst national tragedies of the World War. That experience should tell her that her neutrality must depend on the willingness of other nations to keep it inviolate.

If Belgium renounces the system of collective security and her former allies, what has she to offer in the bargaining that must take place to assure her of necessary support? It is a question that her leaders probably have faced without much enthusiasm. Surely they are aware that the safety of small countries no less but more obviously than that of great powers depends on a repairing of the organization for collective security. Neutrality without benefit of such protection must have been a reluctant choice.

All Roads Lead the Romany

SUNDAY, October twenty-fifth, promises a picturesque convention at Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer near Arles in southern France. Bands of gypsies from afar off are on their way there to celebrate the festival called for some mysterious Romany reason the Blessing of the Horse. Whatever the meaning, the horse has been a blessing to the gypsy.

In the United States, to be sure, the few gypsy caravans seen are likely to be gypsying by automobile. The mechanical age has got them. Elsewhere the gypsy and the horse still go together, as it was in the early fifteenth century when they first appeared in western Europe, traveling in bands under the leadership of self-styled "counts," "dukes," and even "kings" of Egypt. The masquerade, as it is now known to have been, started the tradition that Egypt was their country of origin.

An inclination to regard *meum* and *teum* as synonymous made gypsies unpopular. In those days such a gathering as impends at Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer would have been regarded as a menace by the inhabitants. Since then, happily for their repute, the gypsies have become in general more conventional in regard to the rights of property and the distinction between "mine" and "thine."

There were gypsies in ancient Egypt, but it is now held by students that there were gypsies in more ancient India. They were called "Sudras." Many of them were skilled in the new art of working iron, and Alexander the Great may have started their world itinerary by taking some of them as slaves to Macedonia. It is estimated there are now about 1,000,000 of them, so widely scattered that the Blessing of the Horse may be even more cosmopolitan than the recent Harvard Tercentenary.

Balance-of-Power Politics

IS AMERICA'S long freedom from political blocs coming to an end? Rarely in American history has a small minority held the balance of power between the two major parties. But today there are indications that the Coughlin-Townsend partnership may give the Union party that power in some states if not in the presidential contest.

Recently, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin frankly stated his plan. The Associated Press reports that while speaking in Des Moines, he said:

> It appears quite probable that Lemke can get enough votes to throw the election into the House and put us into a position to bargain.

Does this mean that the ballots-or-bullets formula of the radio priest should be amended to ballots, bargain or bullets? And what kind of a bargain could the American people expect?

It has been assumed that Dr. Francis E. Townsend was supporting the Lemke candidacy because the voting strength of his followers would make a larger proportion of the support for a minority candidate and would win a recognition from the Union party which the Democrats and Republicans have failed to give them. This has been about the only plausible explanation of the unnatural Coughlin-Townsend-Lemke alliance.

Now the question is added, Does Dr. Townsend also hope for an electoral college deadlock and the chance to bargain? He has decided not to try to write in Mr. Lemke's name on the California ballot and says he will vote for Governor Landon. And a straw ballot conducted by the Townsend organization in California shows only 6 per cent supporting the Union party candidate.

Can the radio priest count on any significant help from the Townsendites in his plans for bargaining? Will the Doctor's followers be able in any noticeable degree to vote as a bloc so that their political balance of power will be recognized and rewarded? The political prophets might give some attention to these questions. They are just as puzzling and may be just as important as, Will it be Roosevelt or Landon?

Farm Programs Compared

NOW that Governor Landon at Des Moines and President Roosevelt at Omaha have set forth their respective bodies of policy with reference to the American farm situation, it is possible to pair off their various points and make some relative evaluation of the two programs—in so far as the programs are twain and not one.

Some points can practically be canceled off as being supported by both candidates. Such, for instance, is the general aim of soil conservation. Each gives homage in word or practice, or both, to land-use planning, water conservation and encouragement to preservation of farm fertility.

In regard to farm tenancy both candidates make the same pledge of use of government credit to assist worthy tenants toward the goal of farm ownership. A Democratic Administration might act more liberally, a Republican Administration more carefully. A start has been made in work of the resettlement administration and the passage of the Bankhead bill by the Senate.

As to the newer proposal of crop insurance, each has shown himself friendly, the President's commitment going further—perhaps recklessly so—in calling for a draft of legislation, while Mr. Landon declares simply that the question "should be given the fullest attention."

That brings us down to the central question of supporting agrarian purchasing power and balancing it up with that of the urban United States. Here again both parties agree as to goal, but differ widely as to method. The Administration's program of crop control recognizes the futility, wastefulness and misery involved in producing crops for which markets have not been found and undertakes to divert planting into crops for which there is a need or which will build up the soil to meet greater future demands.

The payment of a tariff equivalent as advocated by the Republican platform and candidate would operate in the main, though with slight variations, as a plain bounty on increased production of cash crops regardless of markets. Though the benefit would be paid only on the domestically consumable portion of the crop, this would probably delay by so much even the deterrent effect of low prices on excessive planting.

The differences between the parties on crop insurance and farm tenantry are differences only of degree, as between greater speed or greater prudence, but the difference as to method in aid of farm prices is fundamental. While an economics of abundance is indisputably preferable to one of scarcity, true abundance depends not only on production but on full use, and it is seriously debatable whether without a marked increase in foreign trade and urban purchasing power a change from the present soil conservation program to a tariff-equivalent bounty would not bring a repetition of the useless and depressing wheat or cotton surpluses of 1932.

The Voter Takes the Platform

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Court, Constitution and the Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe the three issues of importance for consideration of Monitor readers are, the man, the Supreme Court, the Constitution. It is important that we consider carefully and impersonally the man and his deeds if we are to make a wise choice for the good of all. With the right man we shall have right action at Washington, and no need to fear for the Supreme Court and our Constitution of these United States. With these three issues settled in the right way, all other issues will, with co-operation and common sense, adjust themselves to the needs and conditions of today and the future.

N. Hall of Santa Barbara, Calif., in upholding Roosevelt, said through the columns of an international newspaper, that "the Constitution and the Supreme Court still stand." Yes, they "still stand" after four stormy years such as they have never before passed through, and the Supreme Court and our Constitution will be two most important issues to consider before we cast our vote in November.

I could never vote for a man who calmly stood by and saw a good and a great man, President Hoover, so "smeared" by his campaign managers that he, himself, profited thereby and was elected President in 1932.

I could not vote for a man, who, while President of our United States, has so ignored the Constitution that he tried to write his own Constitution in the New Deal without consulting the wishes of 120 millions of people.

I could not vote for a man, who, while President, used his exalted office to "smear" the Supreme Court of the people who elected him.

Yes, the Supreme Court and our Constitution "still stand" in spite of Roosevelt, and what we need at Washington is constitutional law instead of mass psychology. Another four years of Roosevelt psychology will so change our Supreme Court that it will no longer be a strong and effective rudder for our good American Constitution, which would then surely break to pieces on the breakers of more New Deal legislation. Such a thing is possible in another four years through new judges being appointed to the Supreme Court by Roosevelt, who will then act as chief over all. With the way thus cleared for a New Deal Constitution, we, the people, will sink with the old Constitution up to our necks in New Deal debts and Old World methods.

I shall vote for honest Alf Landon because he is a man who pays as he goes and knows where he is going.

I shall vote for Alf Landon because he is a sincere man and has proved himself to be a really "good neighbor" to friend and foe. He is a man who has the interests, the good of his fellowmen and his country, first and foremost. He is a man who will work with (not against) our Congress and Supreme Court for the good of the nation. He will give every business man a Square Deal (not a New Deal of debt and wanton destruction), and he will respect and preserve our Constitution.

With these issues before us and the un-American record behind us there can be but one right way to vote in November and I shall vote that way—for Alf Landon. The man is quite an important issue before the American people today.

Piedmont, Calif. H. E. HEWITT

The Man of the Hour

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Economy, agriculture, the Constitution, you mention as cogent factors in the coming campaign.

After we have elected a man to the presidency of the United States, does anybody believe that thereby he should become wholly faultless? Remember, he that never makes a mistake never does anything.

We elected Franklin Delano Roosevelt President of the United States, figuratively, if not actually, getting down on our knees to him to help us out of the depression. What did Mr. Roosevelt do? Did he think he knew it all? No! Decidedly not! The bankers for the first time in American history were frightened, many of them closed. On good banking advice, Mr. Roosevelt closed all the banks, which brought the people to their senses a little and gave the solvent banks, or those that could, with little help, be made solvent, an opportunity (with government help) to right themselves.

Did Mr. Roosevelt sit placidly by, waiting for prosperity, which was said to be just around the corner? No!

Mr. Roosevelt produced the CCC camps, accomplishing two purposes: Giving the young men of the nation self-respecting activity, thus saving them from, in many, many, many cases, gangster careers and hoodlum lives; and giving the people of the United States improved fire protection for our forests, good roads, water conservation, and land conservation.

Mr. Roosevelt was realist enough to see that with so many banks "folding up," there must be a great number of people—teachers, for instance—who had been saving all their lives for the point in the course of human events when they would be told their services were no longer needed because of age; and when they most needed it—the depression, and the bank closes. Mr. Roosevelt established works that would give these people, and millions of others, encouragement to carry on—a job.

Does big business not see that Mr. Roosevelt was, as it were, the last straw, the stopgap, that came along just in time to keep this country from revolution, communism, anarchy, or what have you—what's in a name when millions of men are out of work, hungry, and, what is worse, seeing their loved ones suffering?

Mr. Roosevelt has the fortitude to come right out in the open; the man on the street is for him, and, to my way of thinking, in spite of the fact that I am a rank, narrow prohibitionist, and my folks for generations "dyed-in-the-wool Republicans," he is the man of the hour.

Whoever gets in, remember, the United States Congress and Supreme Court are still the other branches of government, and still functioning, and the people will get just the kind of government they are, as a mass, most ready for.

Chicago, Ill. GEORGE E. BOYNTON

FOR THE NEXT FEW MINUTES THE FACILITIES OF THIS STATION HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HON. MR. VOTER—
— MR. VOTER!
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Sturges

No Knocks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a reader of the Monitor for years and have maintained that its political views have always been well-balanced. Every American admires and appreciates a press of this caliber.

As a 100 per cent American, I am a very stanch supporter of any administration which I see doing its best toward the welfare of our peoples, as well as maintaining our prestige as a well-functioning and socially secure government.

There have been many current articles published condemning our present Government. Being a salesman, I know what rotten salesmanship it is to knock competition. It is not unusual for some of us to register disdain when we see someone doing what we proved ourselves incapable of doing. Regardless, it seems, of the welfare of little children, or aged folk who were on the verge of losing their homes through foreclosure or mortgages, many refuse to see anything but what corroborates their own political views.

It has been hard for many to digest recent gigantic government loans. But the indigestion apparently attacks the politicians who cannot get their fingers on this money more than it does Mr. Average Man who has a share of this national debt to repay.

ALBERT H. PRETTYMAN

Scranton, Penna.

Two Different Systems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The record clearly proves, and President Roosevelt's stanchest and most enthusiastic supporters do not and cannot deny, that he has violated practically all of his pre-election promises, repudiated the platform upon which he was elected, disregarded his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," sneered at the United States Supreme Court, set aside the anti-trust laws, vitiated the sanctity of contracts, surrounded himself with proponents of un-American systems of government, usurped the functions of Congress, indulged in an orgy of useless spending, inaugurated an economy of scarcity highly detrimental to the national well-being, and has subverted the best interests of our people in other ways too numerous to be scheduled in a short communication.

Party lines have been swept aside, and the contest is between two fundamentally different systems of government—between the proponents of constitutional government and the adherents of an alien philosophy that is destructive of morality, religion and governmental sanity and stability.

Los Angeles, Calif. E. N. MARTIN

From "An Independent Voter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an independent voter, belonging to no party, I am in the position of many others in that my political alignment in the coming national campaign must be based on fundamental ideals. We have reached the parting of the ways in this country and we must consider the means by which those institutions, valued and fought for by our ancestors, may be conserved. If democracy, which meant to them the greatest good of the greatest number, is to be saved, then we must weigh carefully our social responsibilities.

It seems to me that the basic issue is whether we shall retain these institutions or allow a frightened and discouraged majority to overthrow them through fear. The conservative, in the true sense of the word, is one who is sufficiently liberal in his grasp of national and international affairs to march with the times.

A social change has come and it must be dealt with. I am convinced that the "conservative" policies of the Republicans to save the capitalistic system—a system in which I, too, believe—would bring about its overthrow. With the millions of unemployed, and the failure of our economic methods in the past to solve this most pressing problem of unemployment, the condition of this country might soon become what it now is under fascism and communism in Germany, Italy and Russia. Democracy has been maintained in such countries as England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, by long years of experience under legislation similar to the so-called radical legislation enacted during President Roosevelt's Administration—old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, training of youth, prevention of economic injustice.

I shall vote for the President because his aims and his actions best express those things I wish to see conserved. The minor mistakes inevitable in an emergency, are completely outweighed, to my mind, by such progressive measures as the banking act, which protects the small depositor and which has reduced county bank failures from 2834 in 1931-1933 to 34 in 1935; the concluding of fourteen reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries; the saving of rural and urban homes to thousands of people; the soil-erosion program, which in a few years will decrease by billions of dollars our most serious national waste.

Fear of unemployment, insecure old age and homelessness has been for generations the lot of approximately 90 per cent of the people of this country. That same fear, for the first time, is beginning to be shared by the privileged 10 per cent. They fear for themselves and their "free enterprise." Their fears are the natural consequence of their failure to see that this very legislation is the greatest guarantee of their own safety.

We could no more expect immediate perfection in the working out of complex plans for the readjustment of national life than we can in our individual development. It is a matter of growth. The important thing is to be on the right road and I believe that the road Franklin Roosevelt has chosen is the one that leads to freedom and safety.

ALICE R. JAMES
(Mrs. William James)

Cambridge, Mass.

A One-Man Government?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I passed along one morning recently I noticed a picture of President Roosevelt in the window of one of the humbler dwellings of my city. The picture seemed to start a train of thought.

What are the masses of people looking for? Do they want to be taken care of, and are they looking for an impossible solution, one man to do it? As I read the news in The Christian Science Monitor, a fair and just paper, I learn that our present administrator has accomplished a number of things of value to the country that we may well be thankful for.

But in the matter of relief I feel with others that there is grave danger. I myself would like to see and enjoy more fairness, but we do not get that by looking to a person, but rather to principles nearest right. The best way to help people is to help them to help themselves, strengthening them thereby rather than weakening them. It is admitted that doing things for children instead of teaching them to do for themselves has a weakening effect. To my mind, it has the same effect on adults.

Furthermore, if there is a cloud rising out of the sea, even though no bigger than a man's hand, tinged with a brand of government known as dictatorship, we cannot be too decided and firm in our resistance of it, regardless of whatever good may have been achieved by the present Administration. To me the most important issue of all is to dissipate immediately any direction or tendency which might lead to one-man government in this country. I feel that rather than allow a chain of circumstances to imperil our freedom, it would be safer to break the spell by a change of administration.

Melrose, Mass. (MISS) E. C. H.

The Wide Horizon

Calm Before—What?

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

SPECIAL articles in the American and European press, contributed by remote-control experts on the China situation, suggest a general belief that this country is virtually packed away in Japan's shopping-basket and that the National Government is hardly capable any longer of the slightest independent action.

Appearances certainly bear this out. But one important point is worth noticing and that is the point that the closest observers in all China—the Japanese themselves—find the Chinese Government, press and public opinion generally taking a decidedly stronger line. Coupled with this, one has evidence that China definitely expects to present determined opposition of some sort in the rather immediate future.

One missionary visitor sums up the national feeling, as he has observed it, thus: "Whereas before we heard a great deal about 'Strike down the foreigner' in any time of stress, today we see only a quiet, firm, grim expectation that there is going to be war with Japan."

Others still feel that war will be avoided but their view is based (if they have traveled over much of the still extensive areas where Nanking retains control) on the feeling that Chinese military preparations are going so far that Japan may draw back in time, lest she become embroiled in a costly and long-drawn-out military campaign in which there can be no real victor, and in which the international complications are quite beyond all calculation.

* * *

It is clear enough that the Chinese contemplate a defensive campaign, despite their heavy increase in air strength during recent months through purchases of pursuit, attack and light bombing airplanes, chiefly from America. It is significant that they have not as yet gone in for large multi-engined bombing planes such as would menace the safety of Osaka, Tokyo, or the Japanese naval bases. However, such planes cost a great deal of money and the pennies must be counted in China these days—especially with greatly increased smuggling bringing Chinese Maritime Customs revenues down on the run.

There is no notion of setting forth on any holy war to reconquer Manchuria, or Jehol, or even North China. In fact, it apparently is on the schedule for Shantung province to be given up, too. On the other hand, whereas in the 1932 hostilities at Shanghai it was found expedient by the National Government to shift itself inland to the ancient capital of Loyang, in western Honan, there is reason to believe that "the next war" will find the Government endeavoring to remain at Nanking even though this is less than 200 miles from the port of Shanghai and lying alongside the Yangtze which is navigable from the sea to that point by every class of war vessel.

For years it has been a foregone conclusion that the seacoast would promptly be abandoned in the event of a war with Japan although the 19th Route Army in 1932 gave the Japanese the surprise of a lifetime by failing to move promptly away from Shanghai under pressure. That was and is regarded as a unique episode, however; a gesture which served in unforgettable fashion to show the people of China that the Japanese were far from supermen, and that they could be held successfully, but hardly sound tactics for anything but moral effect. Any Chinese campaign hereafter would presumably be conducted farther inland.

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On the north, the line appears to lie just north of the Lunghai railway which now stretches from Sian, capital of Shensi province, to Haichow, on the coast in northern Kiangsu. A strategic point would be Hsuchow, at the intersection of this railway and the Tsinpu line from Tientsin to Pukow, across the river from Nanking. Japanese military officers, who know they could speedily take Tsinan, Shantung capital farther north up the Tsinpu, have recently inspected with interest the work which is now being pushed to connect the four lines radiating out of Hsuchow by four cross-cuts enabling traffic to be routed around the city if the junction were to be air-bombed. They are understood too to have looked with some interest into reported extensive storing of much government grain in temples about Hsuchow outskirts—enough to keep 10,000 men for a year, it is rumored without any concrete substantiation save knowledge that grain actually has been stored in large amounts.

For months foreigners have been barred from the Chapoo hills, between Shanghai and the southern resort city of Hangchow, because of military work there. Of late many roads have been closed for the same reason in southern Chekiang province. And so it goes—obvious though quiet preparations everywhere, students everywhere drilling in compulsory military exercises and other sections of the population taking part in many areas . . . all quiet, though known to the omnipresent Japanese, and all adding up to a state of mind very different from that attributed to China by most of the China experts who have been out of the country for more than six months.